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SECRET

# PERSONALITIES

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## ARABIA & SYRIA

ADMIRALTY WAR STAFF  
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
(No. C. B. 1152)



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## ERRATA

- Page 10. Wuld Suleiman. *For* tribe *read* sub-tribe
- „ 19. *For* Ali Said Pasha *read* Said Pasha
- „ 28. *For* forty-eight years *read* fifty-two years
- „ 32. *For* et-Towar, et-Thani *read* el-Towar, el-Thani  
*Insert after* Wahabis of Ibn Saud *the words* about 1870
- „ 39. *For* Yemama *read* Kharj
- „ 40, 46. *For* Ahmed et-Thaniyan *read* Ahmed el-Thaniyan
- „ 40. *For* Sinjara *read* Abda
- „ 47. *Omit* and to Raunkiaer also in 1911  
*For* Haika et-Thaairk *read* Haika el-Thaairk
- „ 48. *Omit* A section of Wuld Suleiman
- „ 52. *For* Nauaz *read* Nawaf
- „ 53. *For* Mohammed et-Tayyar *read* Mohammed el-Tayyar

# PERSONALITIES

## ARABIA AND SYRIA

### REGION I

#### HEJAZ

##### SHERIFATE OF MECCA.

The Sherifs of the IMARA family are of the Koreish tribe (now only a remnant of about 200 families) and directly descended from Hussein, son of the Caliph Ali and of Fatima, the Prophet's daughter.

The present Sherifial family dates its power to Sherif Mohammed, "ibn Aun", who displaced in 1827 the younger branch represented by his predecessor, Ghalib. He was a friend of Mohammed Ali of Egypt. The latter presented the Sherif with 5,700 feddans of land in Upper Egypt, of which 2,000 were constituted *wakf*. This property is now administered for the Grand Sherif. The family has also about 500 feddans at Dawakhila, near Mehalla, divided between the Sherif, his brother Nasir (q. v.), his sisters and his mother; 100 feddans at Bahtin, and properties at Mecca, Taif, W. Fatima, W. Laiman, and Rayan. The principal residences of the Sherifs are at Mecca (winter) and Taif (summer). They maintain a princely state and are the most civilized as well as the wealthiest of Arabian potentates.

##### HUSSEIN IBN ALI.

Ruling Grand Sherif since 1908, when, after twenty-five years' residence in Constantinople, he was nominated, by Kiamil Pasha, to succeed his uncle, Abdillah, who had died on his way to Mecca. He is now over 60 years of age; of pacific temper, and popular in Hejaz.

The only sign of ambition which he has given before the present crisis was in 1910, when he marched to Kasim with a large force, nominally to assert the rights of the Ateiba tribe, but really to wrest the district from Ibn Saud and subject it again to that dependence on Hejaz in which the Egyptian forces had left it in the middle of the nineteenth century. He seized

SHERIFATE OF MECCA, *continued*.

Saad, Ibn Saud's brother ; but disappointed by Ibn Rashid, who respected a recently concluded peace, readily came to terms with Ibn Saud as soon as the latter appeared in the field, and retired, saving his face by making certain stipulations about the Ateiba being tax free, and the Kasim towns paying an annual subsidy of £4,000 to Mecca and being at liberty to elect their own Emirs, whether Ibn Saud or others. Throughout this affair the Sherif posed as the close ally and representative of the Ottoman Government. In its interests also, as well as his own, he took other action in 1910, through his son Abdullah (q. v.), against the Idrisi (q. v.), and at one time had detached the latter's strongest supporters, the B. Marwan, as well as saved Ibha for the Turks ; but latterly he has shown some inclination to compromise this feud. Since 1913, however, he has taken up a distinct anti-Ottoman attitude. He opposed the prolongation of the Hejaz Railway from Medina, supporting the Harb tribesmen, over a part of whom he has paramount authority ; and he refused to call out Hejazi recruits for the Ottoman armies. He inclines to us, and is now suspected and closely watched by the Turks.

His reputation is that rather of a politician than a leader of men ; but he has much influence among desert tribesmen (e.g. Harb, all three sections, but especially the Masruh and the B. Ali ; Ateiba ; B. Thakif ; Jeheina ; Billi ; Hatheyl ; Jihadla, and some smaller S. Hejazi groups). He maintains a guard of 500 men, partly camelry. He is now in good relations with the Emir of Hail and courteous ones with the Emir of Riad, and keeps in touch with the Pan-Arabists in Syria, &c. So far as is known, he has done what lies in his power to prepare for the expulsion of the Turkish forces from Hejaz, and now wields a wide influence extending south to W. Bisheh in Asir and inland through Kasim to Sedeir.

He has four sons :

## ALI.

Age 37. At Medina from March to June, 1915, and mediated between the Harb tribesmen and the new Vali of Hejaz, obtaining leave for the latter to proceed, on swearing that he had no Germans with him. Habitually represents his father at Medina. Not a strong character and overshadowed by his brother Abdullah (q. v.).

## ABDULLAH.

"The power behind the throne" ; age 33. Has visited Egypt. Formerly Deputy for Mecca in the Ottoman Parliament, and not on good terms with the Committee. Quarrelled with Enver. An experienced warrior and capable leader,

SHERIFATE OF MECCA, *continued*.

who has seen a deal of fighting. Sent in March 1915 with a large escort on a mission to Ibn Saud to negotiate peace between the Central Emirates and collect arrears of dues from Kasim and Sedeir. In this he was successful. Has expressed a desire for independence and repudiation of Turkish supremacy.

## FEISAL.

Age 30. Reported a fine leader and warrior, with great influence among his father's tribesmen. Went to Constantinople in March 1915, as Deputy for Hejaz, to protest against the enrolment of Hejazis.

## ZEID.

Sent on a peace mission to Asir in March 1915. The least important of the four sons. Age 18.

## NASIR IBN ALI.

Younger brother of the ruling Grand Sherif. Age 54. Is a member of the Ottoman Upper House, and has lived mainly at Constantinople. He has three (or four?) sons. He is said to support his brother's policy, and shares with him an interest in some of the Egyptian property of the family.

## ALI HAIDAR.

Nephew of the dismissed Grand Sherif Ali (now in Egypt). He has lived at Constantinople for many years as Nakib el-Ashraf or official representative of the Sherifial clans, and he has been Minister of Efkafe. Is a member of the C.U.P., and an ex-member of the Ottoman Upper House. Married, as his second wife, an Englishwoman, by whom he has three children; his eldest boy was educated in England. Pan-Islamist, but inclines to the British interest. Maintains relations with Indian Moslems. Has been proposed as titular Caliph with a small territorial reservation at Damascus or elsewhere, on the analogy of the Papacy; but it is not known if such is his own desire.

## JAVER PASHA.

Younger brother of Ali Haidar (q.v.). Like him, was kept by Abdul Hamid at Constantinople; joined C.U.P. But, while a strong Nationalist and Pan-Islamist, he is pro-British, in the hope of gaining Arab independence. Has acted as agent for the Committee in Syria and Yemen. Married a daughter of the Sultan.

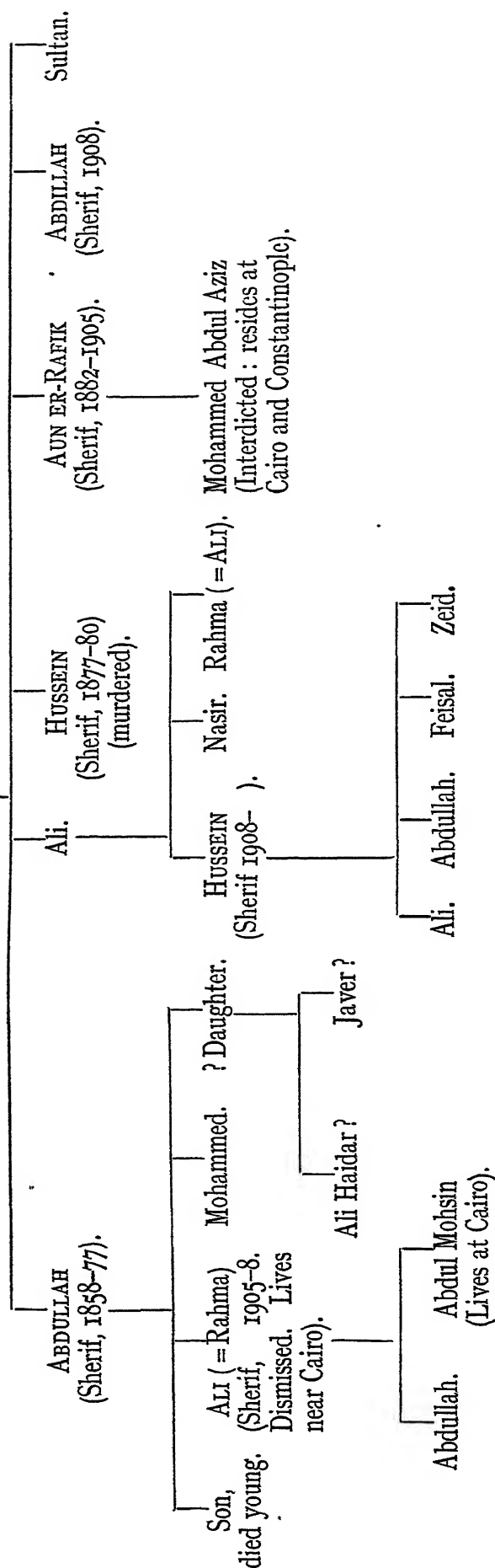
## ABDUL MOHSIN EL-BARAKATI.

Son of a sister of the ruling Grand Sherif, and the latter's official agent in Egypt. Owns lands at Saft el-Laban (Ghize) and Tarut (Minie el-Kamh). Resides at Cairo.

# RULING SHERIFIAL FAMILY OF MECCA<sup>1</sup>.

MOHAMMED IBN ABD EL-MU'IN IBN AUN

(Sherif, 1827-51 and 1856-8).



<sup>1</sup> A member of the rival younger branch which was in power before 1827, viz. ABD EL-MUTALLIB, son of the Sherif GHALIB and grandson of the Sherif MESAID, was appointed Sherif 1851-6, and again in extreme old age, 1880-2, after the murder of Sherif HUSSEIN.

ABDURRAHMAN ABD EL-LATIF.

Sheikh of Medina.

AMAN EL-MUKADDAM, SHEIKH.

Of Yambo. Recommended as likely to favour us and be useful (July 1915).

ASHRAF, THE. (See *Handbook*.)

Descendants of Ali and Fatima. A tribe without tribal organization, divided into 21 sections, of which 14 reside in or near Mecca.

ATEIBA, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Two main sections : 1. ROGA, ranging from S. Hejaz to Kasim ; 2. BERGA. (See REGION V.) No Paramount Chief ; but the ROGA acknowledge the Grand Sherif's authority consistently, and the BERGA occasionally.

ATIA, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range in N. Hejaz (Midian). Paramount Chief, MOHAMMED IBN ATIA.

BILLI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Acknowledge to a certain extent the Sherif's authority. Some fifteen sub-tribes ranging N. Hejaz and Midian. Paramount Chief :

SULEIMAN PASHA AFNAN RIFADA.

His brother is chief of a section of the same tribe near Baliana, Upper Egypt. The latter was sent on a mission to the former in April 1915, but without result. Suleiman is said to have come to blows with the Ottoman Governor of Wuj, and to have detached himself and his tribe from the Turks, refusing to allow his two sons to serve in the Ottoman Army. Our ships have had difficulties with his dhows in the Red Sea.

HATHEYL, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Two Sections, Northern and Southern, one with 7, the other with 8 sub-tribes. Range S. Hejaz, and acknowledge the Sherif's authority as Paramount Chief.

HARB, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Three great sections, together covering Central Hejaz, and extending towards REGION V.

1. BENI SALEM, most northerly.

Paramount Chief : GHATI IBN NAHIT.

2. BENI AMR.

3. MASRUH, most southerly.

HARB, TRIBE, *continued.*

Paramount Chief :

MOHSIN IBN MANSUR EL-ADM.

Follows the Grand Sherif of Mecca. He has a residence (?) at Jidda, and has been used there as a confidential agent by the Grand Sherif. Is commonly spoken of on the coast as "Emir of the Harb", and possibly has some authority also over the other two sections, the Amr and Beni Salem.

MASRUH includes some 13 sub-tribes, of which the ZOBEIDEH is most important, as ranging nearest the Hejaz Coast. Paramount Chief :

HUSSEIN IBN ASSIM.

One of the more powerful Harbi sheikhs ; resides at Rabigh. In sympathy with the Sherif. Anti-Turk, but not necessarily pro-British. "A man of much power, who likes to be addressed by high-sounding titles." Owns dhows, and has had correspondence with the Red Sea patrol about seizures and other communications ; but has not yet been visited by a Political Officer. To be treated with distinction and caution.

Another notable of the same sub-tribe is

MOHAMMED IBN ARIF AREIFAN.

Living about one hour inland from Ras Makhluh, N. of Jidda, above the village of Gadima in Wady Ithwel. In the confidence of the Sherif, and trustworthy.

HOWEITAT, TRIBE. (See *Handbook.*)

Two main sections :

1. *Western* : range in REGION VII.

Paramount Chief : IBN JAZI.

2. *Eastern* : range on NE. edge of Hejaz.

Paramount Chief :

AUDEH ABU TAYYI.

The more renowned of the two Chiefs. In 1914 he was not on good terms with Ibn Jazi. The Howeitat country lies between the W. Sirhan and the Hejaz railway ; but the tribe's *dira* runs out also into Sinai. The main winter quarters are the Jebel Tubeik and the desert south of it, and the summer quarters are near Ma'an. Audeh abu Tayyi has a great reputation for valour. He is a famous raider, and his expedition against Fahd Bey ibn Hadhdhal (q.v.) in 1912 is constantly quoted. On that occasion he touched Shethatha near the Euphrates and turned north, almost reaching Aleppo. He is said to be very rich in camels taken as booty. He is at feud with the Shammar, and as a rule with his northern neighbours, the B. Sokhr. In 1914 he blackmailed both Shakespear and the Agheyl caravan which the latter had accompanied. In a certain sense Audeh may be regarded as Paramount Chief of all the Howeitat.

HOWEITAT, TRIBE, *continued.*

MOHAMMED IBN KHAILAN ABU TAYYI.

Cousin of Audeh abu Tayyi (q.v.); is Sheikh ed-Dauleh, i.e. he collects the sheep and camel tax for the Ottoman Government. He stands in considerable awe of official authority, having been imprisoned for some months in Damascus in 1911 by Sami Pasha. Since that time he has ceased to lead raids, contenting himself, no doubt, with the profits of tax-collecting. He has considerable authority with the tribe, and is just and upright, with a strong hand. A man of about 35; of magnificent physique. Shakespear met him in 1914 in Audeh's camp, and arranged with him his further journey towards Akaba.

HETHEYM, TRIBE. (See *Handbook.*)

Eleven sub-tribes, ranging extreme N. Hejaz and inland towards REGION VI; but also found very widely over Arabia.

Paramount Chiefs: DELAIM IBN BARAK; SALEM IBN SIMRA.

IBRAHIM PASHA.

Military governor of Jidda. From Trebizond. Fanatical and unpopular. Has dealt severely and treacherously with all persons suspected of communication with us. His word is not to be trusted. The Civil Governor of Jidda is said to be MAZHAR BEY, a Turk, who has lost an eye.

JEHADLA, TRIBE. (See *Handbook.*)

Nine sub-tribes, ranging S. Hejaz. They acknowledge the Grand Sherif as Paramount Chief.

JEHEINA, TRIBE. (See *Handbook.*)

Ten sub-tribes: range N. Hejaz, south of the Billi. Ottoman subjects, who acknowledge the Sherif's authority.

Paramount Chief:

ALI IBN ABDULLAH.

Resides at Yambo el-Bahr. Related to the Grand Sherif, and left in independent control of the tribesmen by the Ottoman Government, whose authority, however, he has acknowledged.

MALEK, TRIBE. (See *Handbook.*)

Small: ranges in southernmost Hejaz on the Asir border.

MOHAMMED ALI GHALIB.

"Emir" of Yambo. Refused friendly overtures from us, January 1915, and wrote an angry letter breathing eternal enmity.



## MOHAMMED EFFENDI HUSSEIN NESIF.

Vekil of the Sherif at Jidda. Anglophil and trustworthy.

## MURSHID IBN HAMAD EZ-ZOGHEIBI.

Agent of Ibn Saud in Medina (November 1914); refused to receive Sheikh Shawish when the latter visited Medina to preach *Jihad* on the occasion of the opening of the Islam University.

SHERARAT, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range in northernmost Hejaz, but mainly on or over the border of REGION VII.

Chiefs: EL-LAHAUI; IBN WARDA.

## TAHAR IBN MOHAMMED.

"Chief of the Controlling Department" at Jidda. Ordered by the Sherif to accompany his Agent in receiving the *Mahmal* from a British ship (October 1915).

THAKIF, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Three sub-tribes, partly ranging S. Hejaz, partly settled in and near Taif. Acknowledge the Sherif as their Paramount Chief.

## VEHIB PASHA.

Former *vali* of Hejaz; left early in 1915, and became O.C. of the II Army Corps in Gallipoli, where he is said to have advised the killing of British prisoners, as mercenaries unworthy of honourable treatment. Said to have sold Jannina to the Greeks in 1913 in order to free his army for the recapture of Adrianople. An intriguer who failed to get on good terms with the Grand Sherif and induce him to agree to the calling out of Hejazis for service in the War. The Sherif countered him with a proposal that the Ottoman troops be sent away to the front, and Mecca be left to defend itself. Vehib is now reported (December 1915) to have been appointed to command the auxiliary Turkish force about to be sent to Bulgaria.

WULD SULEIMAN, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Anazeh: include the Fejr and other sections. Range on the NE. edge of Hejaz. Paramount Chief:

MA'ASHAN EL-AUAJI, of Teima.

Other great Chiefs are:

1. GHWAIRAN IBN FAHAD.

2. SAYYA IBN ZEID IBN MURTID.

One-eyed man of about 35, with an evil reputation for treachery and grasping covetousness.

## REGION II

### ASIR AND YEMEN

#### IDRISI PRINCIPATE OF ABU ARISH.

The fortunes of the Idrisi family began with SEYYID AHMED, the great-grandfather of the present ruler. Ahmed founded a *tarika* (fraternity) at Fez, and in 1799 went to Mecca, where he opened a school and preached his *tarika*. Among his adherents was one Mohammed el-Morghani, with whom in 1813 he migrated to Zeinia, near Luxor, afterwards (1815) sending him to the Sudan (*v.* Ali el-Morghani). Having returned to Mecca in 1817, he received (1823) into his *tarika* the original Sheikh Senussi, Mohammed Ali, who came from Algiers and Fez. In 1829, after a visit to Zebid in Yemen, where the son of Ali Sherif, the ruler of Abu Arish, was settled, he went to the latter district and fixed his residence at Sabbia, bringing all his family from Mecca. There he died in 1837, having acquired much land and sanctity, and his tomb became a holy centre, upon which, and the family owning it, was focused gradually the spirit of independence which has always moved the Abu Arish district to keep itself detached equally from the Turks, the Sherif, and the Imam of Yemen. The Idrisis, who remained at Sabbia, thus succeeded to the leadership held in the time of the Egyptian invasions of Asir by Sherif Ali.

Seyyid Ahmed's second son, Abdel 'Al, joined the Senussi in Cyrenaica, and remained with him until the latter's death at Jaghub in 1859. The elder son, Mohammed, stayed at Sabbia, as did also his son Ali. The latter's son, Mohammed, is the present head of the family.

#### MOHAMMED IBN ALI IBN MOH. IBN AHMED EL-IDRISI, SEYYID.

Independent ruler of the Abu Arish district of S. Asir, and suzerain of a considerable tribal confederacy, embracing the tribes of the Asir coastlands as far north as Kunfida, and south towards Loheia, together with some of the inland Akaba, from the Masarha (B. Asmar) to the B. Marwan and the Sahan near Sada in N. Yemen. His own ports are Jeizan and Midi, and his capital is Sabbia, about 20 miles inland ESE. from Jeizan.

In 1896, when he was just twenty, he left Sabbia and went to stay in Upper Egypt with his relations at Zeinia. Thence he proceeded to the Azhar in Cairo, where he married, and in 1899 he remained nine months with the Senussi at Jaghub and Kufra. After marrying a second wife and spending some time with his relatives at Argo, in the Sudan, he returned in 1904 to Asir and began to organize an anti-Turkish power in a district which had been more or less

IDRISI PRINCIPATE OF ABU ARISH, *continued.*

in active revolt since 1892. During the Tripolitan War he received money and arms from the Italians, and in 1910 took active measures against both the Turkish Governor of Ibha and the Grand Sherif. He failed, however, before Ibha, and the Sherif succeeded in detaching most of his tribal following (e.g. the B. Marwan) as soon as Italian subsidies ceased. But he has now reconstituted his power, and improved his relations with the Sherif. With Ibn Saud he is friendly, but to the Imam of Yemen hostile, although he rebelled coincidentally with the latter in 1910 and has now concluded an armistice with him. Taking the field in June 1915 against the Turks, Idrisi received offers of help from some of the Kahtan tribes of the inner country.

He is a man of 39, of great energy, loud-voiced, histrionic, and reputed possessed of magical powers by his adherents. He is to be reckoned with, and may be trusted so long as his interest is also clearly ours. In 1914 he had been negotiating for Ottoman recognition through Izzet Bey el-Gindi (q.v.); but not satisfied with the offer of a mere Kaimmakamship of Abu Arish and Sabbia, came over to us definitely, signed an anti-Ottoman treaty with the Resident at Aden in May 1915, and was supplied with arms and munitions, with which he has had moderate success against unfortified positions, but has not yet captured Loheia, his main objective. Latterly he has had to withdraw to Midi in his own territory.

The Idrisi has connexions not only with Zeinia in Egypt (v. Mustafa el-Idrisi), but with the Sudan through a branch of the family formerly settled in Argo I, but now in Yemen, and through the Morghani family. The Somali Mahdi is a member of the Idrisi *tarika*. Idrisi is said to desire to bind himself more intimately to the Senussi by marriage; but in any case the connexion, based on past events, as related above, and on various intermarriages, is close. The Idrisi, however, is not himself a fervent Pan-Islamist, or over fond of his own religious character and its restrictions.

## IDRIS EL-HERSI.

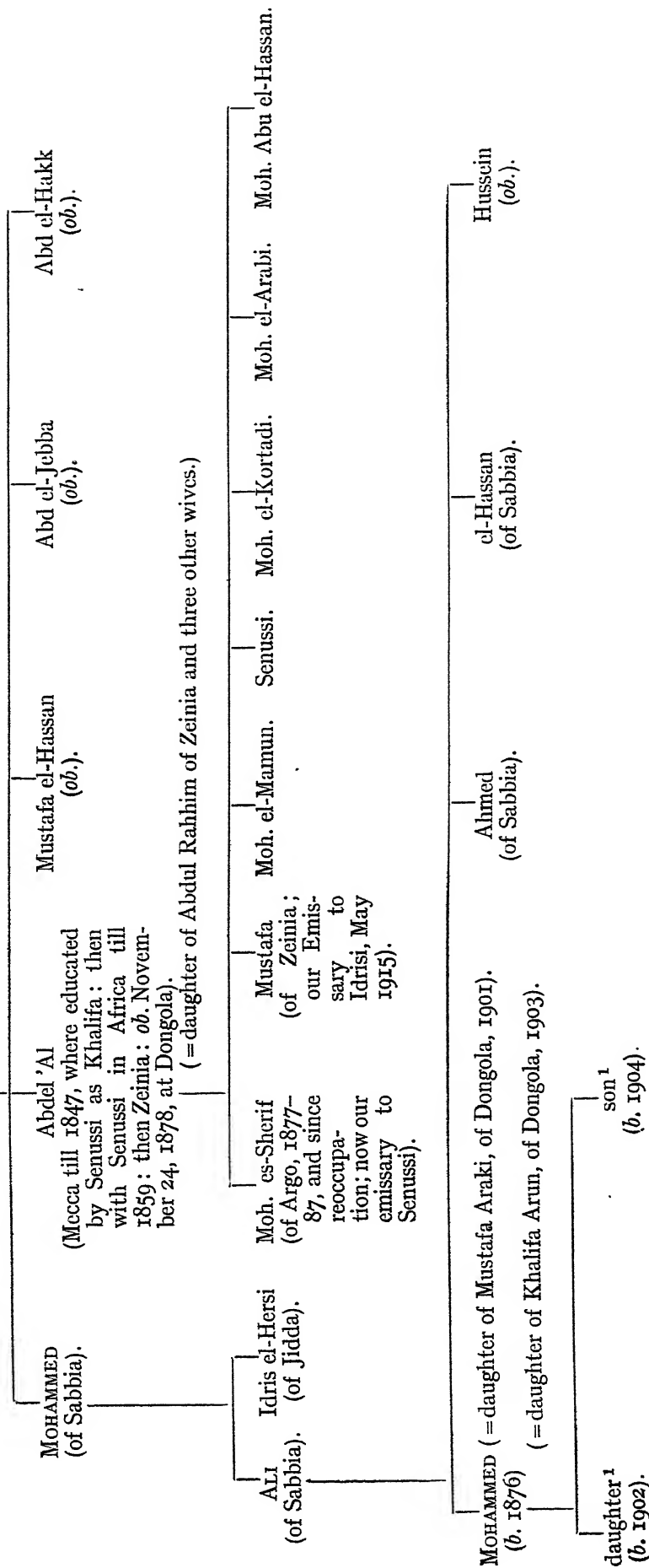
Uncle (?) of Mohammed el-Idrisi (q.v.); an old man suffering from glaucoma, who was befriended and repatriated by the British Consul at Jidda in 1912. Anglophil.

## MUSTAFA IBN ABDEL 'AL EL-IDRISI, SEYYID.

Cousin of el-Idrisi (see Idrisi family), resident at Zeinia, near Luxor, Upper Egypt. Used as a trustworthy go-between and visited his relative in May 1915, being conveyed on one of H.M.'s ships to Jeizan.

**IDRISI FAMILY:**

AHMED EL-IDRIS (of Fez; at Mecca, 1799; at Sabbia, 1830; *ob.* October 21, 1837).



<sup>1</sup> Left at Argo till 1913; then brought to Sabbia by Mustafa Ibn Abdel-'Al.

## IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

This principate, now mediatized under Ottoman suzerainty, has a very long history of intermittent independence. Originally its seat was at Sada, in the extreme north of the Yemen highlands, where a Zeidist<sup>1</sup> dynasty (known as the Rassite) was founded at the beginning of the tenth century by El-Hadi Yahya, a direct descendant of Hassan, son of the Caliph Ali and Fatima. When the Turks were expelled in 1639, a descendant of this man, Mansur el-Kasim, obtained power over all the highlands from Sada to Taiz, and made Sana his capital: there his descendants reigned till the middle of the nineteenth century, the Egyptians never succeeding in establishing themselves on the highlands. The latter withdrew from Yemen altogether in 1840; but a few years later the Turks succeeded, with the help of the Sherif of Mecca, in gaining a footing once more in the country, and even in reaching Sana. Though they could not hold the highlands, their firm establishment in Hodeida, and the death of the Imam, Mohammed ibn Yahya, led to a decline in the prestige of the Imamate. Native rule went from bad to worse, until at last in 1872 the notables of Sana itself invited the Turks to occupy the place. The Imam Ghalib was pensioned, and, dying a few years later, left the succession to Ahmed ed-Din, father of Yahya, who is "reigning" to-day. Though Ahmed was only a collateral of his predecessor, he was accepted by public opinion, and it was in his name, though not on his initiative, that the revolt of 1892, the first of a series which has been prolonged to our day, was proclaimed. On its outbreak he fled to Sada, and there remained, leaving the lead of the fighting forces to his cousin, Ahmed es-Sherai, who was finally defeated by Ahmed Feizi Pasha.

The influence of the Imams is confined almost entirely to the Zeidist districts of Yemen, that is, the central highlands and the inland central part of the Tehama. In Asir, on the Tehama coast, and in the highlands of the Aden hinterland, where the population is predominantly Sunnite of the Shafei school, it goes for little or nothing. The Imam is essentially a sacred personage, and for some generations back the holder of the title has lived more or less in seclusion, a mysterious being, little seen by the people. To this Shiite conception of their office the Imams owe it that they have never obtained the recognition and the dominant position among Moslems accorded to the Sherifs of Mecca.

### YAHYA IBN AHMED ED-DIN.

Imam since 1904, when he succeeded his father, the unwilling "leader" of the Yemenite revolt of 1892. The latter lived thereafter in Sada as an ascetic, making no terms with the Turks.

<sup>1</sup> Zeidism is a modified form of Shiism, a sort of opportunist "trimming" between Shiism and Sunnism. Zeidists hold that a true Leader of the Faithful must be of the Prophet's own seed, in order to possess those supernatural qualities of Infallibility, &c., which their instinct for Incarnationism and desire to worship their ruler as semi-divine demand. The first three Caliphs were not such true Leaders. But they are accepted by Zeidists as legitimate Caliphs on the principle that Leaders, worthy of reverence but not worship, can be appointed now and then for reasons of expediency. There may, therefore, be at one and the same time an Imam who is a true Leader, and also a Caliph, acting as political Leader.

IMAMATE OF YEMEN, *continued*.

Yahya, who is now about 44 years of age (1915), headed a fresh outbreak in 1905 and captured Sana. Driven out after a few months, he held on in Khamir and in 1910 besieged Sana again for three months, but was driven off by Izzet Pasha. He was then closely pressed, and in 1912 (on representations made, it is said, by the Grand Sherif and the Sheikh Senussi) agreed to an arrangement in view of the *jihad* proclaimed against the Italians. He accepted a mediatized status with residence in the fortress of Shehara (about two days N. of Amran) and a subsidy since raised to £T.30,000. Both Shehara and Khamir were, however, garrisoned by the Turks. Yahya is said to have been friendly with Mahmud Nazim Pasha (q. v.), but to have become anti-Turk after the latter's supersession, and also to have disapproved of the attack on Aden in 1915, as an infringement of his prerogative.

Though bound by his position to administer the Sheria and maintain a religious character, Yahya is more lax in observance than his father, and lives less in religious seclusion. He is said to be an intelligent man of honest character, but somewhat weak and yielding, and not to have much hold over the Zeidist tribesmen of Hashid and the highlanders of Central Yemen. Strongly opposed to el-Idrisi (q. v.), while maintaining relations with the Sherif of Mecca. Unlikely either to head another revolt or to enter into relations with us. But he could, on occasion, marshal and arm a large force, and he has guns and munitions of his own and could procure more from the Turks. Towards the latter he has probably again inclined since Mahmud Nazim returned in October 1915: but in November he was reported still inactive. He wrote, however, a complimentary letter to Enver in that month praying for the success of the Ottoman armies.

Under his agreement with the Turks, Yahya is free to enforce the Sheria, according to Zeidist practice, in all Zeidi districts of Yemen; and he has power to appoint and remove judges and magistrates in such districts (including the city of Sana), with the approval of the Porte. These districts were to be exempt from tithe for ten years from 1912, and the Imam's adherents were to be amnestied, on condition of good behaviour.

## ABDUL WADUD.

Notable of Loheia. Instructed to arrange for the journey of Turkish officers by sea to Hejaz "without the knowledge of Idrisi's tribesmen". (October 1915.)

ABS, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: South Asir. Paramount Chief:

ABS, TRIBE, *continued*.

YAHYA ALI THAWAB.

Partisan of Idrisi ; joint commander of his "second army" (May 1915) at Jeizan, and operated subsequently against Turks and their allies in N. Yemen, especially against Hamid Ibn el-Heij of Moadhat (q.v.). Hostilities were reported suspended in November.

AHMED ABDULLAH EL-MEKKI.

Messenger employed in November 1914 to communicate between the Egyptian Government and El-Idrisi.

AHMED NAAMAN, SHEIKH.

Sheikh of the Shujefi district near Taiz. Formerly a tax-farmer, made Kaimmakam of el-Hajarieh by the Turks. Keeps a Zeidist levy of 500 men, and raised a larger force to help the Turkish expedition to Aden. Sub-sheikhs under his influence attacked us at Sheikh Said late in 1914. Ahmed attacked Jebel Habashi and Sh. Moh. Hassan (q.v.) early in 1915. He was reported killed (June 1915), and succeeded by his son Mohammed, who was formerly A.D.C. to the Commandant at Taiz, and is energetic and anti-British. But in an Aden communication, dated November, Ahmed Naaman was mentioned as still alive and active on the Turkish side.

AHMED TEWFIK PASHA.

G.O.C. of the Ottoman troops in Yemen (VII Army Corps) ; head-quarters, Sana.

AHMED ZEILA, SHEIKH.

Merchant ; relative of Moh. Saleh (q.v.) of Jeizan. He trades with Massawa, &c., in his own *sambuk*. Used by Ahmed Abdullah el-Mekki (q.v.) to transmit letter and presents to el-Idrisi in autumn of 1915. Regarded as a reliable go-between.

ALI EL-MORGHANI, SEYYID.

K.C.M.G. Influential religious notable in the Sudan, who is in correspondence with the Sherif of Mecca, and favours his cause. Trusted and consulted by the Governor-General. Descended from Mohammed el-Morghani, a disciple of Seyyid Ahmed el-Idrisi, who was sent in 1815 to spread the latter's *tarika* in the Sudan.

ALI NASIR EL-KAMARANI.

Of Mawia ; a man of much religious influence, and friend of Sheikh Moh. Nasir Mukbil (q.v.) ; used by the latter and the Aden Government as intermediary ; was instrumental in making the agreement between Mawia and Aden in February 1915.

ALI SAID BEY.

Commander of the 39th Ottoman Division at Taiz, and now commanding the invading force at Lahej. Formerly acting com-

mandant at Hodeida. Not a strong man or a keen soldier, and would probably not put up an obstinate defence.

ALI YAHYA EL-YEMENI, SHEIKH.

Of Port Sudan ; recommended by Khartum as a suitable emissary to the Imam, should occasion arise (December 1914).

ARAR, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : SW. Asir in the Abu Arish district. Chief :

YAHYA ARAR, SEYYID.

Partisan of Idrisi. Joint Commander of his army at Jeizan, May 1915.

ASLAM, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : Central W. Asir. Of Idrisi's confederacy.

ASMAR, TRIBE (MASARHA). (See *Handbook*.)

Range : Central W. Asir. Of Idrisi's confederacy.

BAIRAM BEY.

Appointed Secretary to the Vali of Yemen in August 1913. A Syrian, who maintains good relations with the natives, but is weak. Formerly Acting Governor of Menakha.

BA HAKIM.

Wealthy Hadrami in business at Hodeida, and a British subject. Influential, wealthy, knows Hodeida and neighbourhood well ; shrewd, active, and loyal. Has lost an eye and two fingers of his right hand. Might be made use of.

(?) BISHEH, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : Wady Bisheh in S. inland Asir, the richest district of Asir. Mostly settled. Own some allegiance to the Sherif of Mecca. Not known if really a tribe, or settled members of several tribes, e.g. Kahtan, B. Asmar, &c.

CAPROTTI, GIUSEPPE.

Italian merchant, long the only genuine European resident in Sana, and entertainer and protector of several foreign visitors (e.g. Wavell in 1910 and Bury in 1912) ; left Sana in November 1913 and has not returned. Made *cavaliere* for geographical work, but deprived for writing a socialist article in a German paper and speaking against the Tripoli expedition. Refused to help the Governor of Eritrea to open relations with the Imam, but mediated between the latter and the Turks under Izzet Pasha, and accepted the order of the Medjidieh (third class). About 52 years of age.

COCCALI, DEMETRIUS.

Chief Agent and Inspector of the Red Sea Lighthouse Administration ; resident, with his wife, at Mokha. Of Greek race, but Ottoman nationality. Would be willing to help us.



DHARANIK, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: Central Tehama of Yemen. Two sections, northern and southern, of which the first has sided with the Turks and fought against Idrisi's forces; the second is anti-Turk.

Paramount Chief:

MOHAMMED YAHYA FASHIK.

Lives at Husseiniya, nine miles north of Zebid, and controls the country between Zebid and Beit el-Fakih from the sea to the hills. Wrote to the Resident at Aden early in 1915 asking for money, arms, and transport for himself to Aden with a view to action against the Turks: offered to accept British protection. He can and does close all communication through the Tehama between north and south. Latterly (November 1915) he and his half-tribe have made common cause with Idrisi in attacking the Turks; but the other section of the Dharanik, north of Beit el-Fakih, have sided with the latter.

DHU HUSSEIN.

Arab general in the Imam's army; operated against Idrisi in January 1913 without much success.

DHU MOHAMMED.

Arab general in the Imam's forces; operated against Idrisi in 1913 without much success.

HAJUR, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: S. Asir. Of Idrisi's confederacy.

HAMID IBN EL-HEIJ, SEYYID.

Of Salif. Chief of the Zayala tribe (3,000 fighting men). Lives at Moadhat, at the foot of the hills, 5 hours inland from Loheia. Pro-Turk and Shafei. Raided Idrisi's country, summer 1915, and was shot in the shoulder; applied to the Imam Yahya for help. Now quiescent. Made a Pasha. Took Italian subsidies during Tripolitan War. Controls the country from the Beni Abs border to Zaidia.

HARAD, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: S. Asir. Of Idrisi's confederacy.

HASHIDI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: NE. Yemen. Subjects of the Imam.

HASSAN, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: S. Central Asir and N. Yemen. Of Idrisi's confederacy.

HILMI PASHA.

Colonel commanding (as *Bashmudir*) the Arab gendarmerie at Sana. Age about 42; speaks French, and is an able policeman and bureaucrat, but not in touch with the native population. His subordinate, HALIL BEY, however, supplies this defect.

### HUSSEIN BEY (TALAAT HUSNI).

Bimbashi on the Staff of the Sana military district. Was trained at Mainz and, after service at Mosul, volunteered for Yemen. Is Teutophil and Francophobe, and speaks German and French. He came to Aden in October 1913 with a credit of Rs. 40,000 and a letter to the late Sultan of Lahej, ostensibly in order to pay arrears for flour supplied by Messrs. Hassan Ali (q. v.) of Aden and to arrange further credit. He avoided the Aden authorities, and started back via Mawia and Taiz (the route afterwards taken by the Turkish invaders), alleging that the Mokha-Taiz route was closed to him by the tribes : but there is reason to doubt this reason for choosing a much more arduous road.

### IBRAHIM SIRHAN.

A chief in the Sabbia district, partisan of Idrisi, and commandant in his army.

### KAHTAN, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : from S. Asir right across the south of REGION V. Probably not one tribe but many. A Chief, in the Asir section of them, is

#### MOHAMMED IBN ZULEIM.

Ally of Idrisi, summoned to help in May 1915. Said to wish to march on Hejaz and expel the Turks.

### MAHMUD NAZIM (NADIM) PASHA.

Vali of Yemen, who succeeded Izzet Pasha. A man of 47. Disliked by the military element as a civilian who has risen through the Secretariat ; but *persona grata* to the Imam. A swarthy Syrian, corpulent, but energetic and a good administrator. Quarrelled with Idrisi, and has renounced further relations with him. His son, Shehat Effendi (by his first wife, a Syrian), is, or was, Lieutenant in 39th Nishanji at Suk el-Khamis. He has no children by his second (Circassian) wife. Was superseded in summer 1915 (*v.* Ali Said Pasha) on account of his disapproval of the proposal to attack Aden, in which he was supported by his friend the Imam. But in early autumn he was reinstated and awarded the War Medal in gold.

### MAREB, SHERIFS OF.

The place, rather than the ruler, governs the policy. The actual Sherif is MOHAMMED IBN ABDURRAHMAN IBN HUSSEIN, a man of about 50, an Ottoman vassal with courtesy title of Emir. He comes of the same stock as the Sherifs of Harib (q.v.) and Behan el-Jezab (q.v.). An Anglophil. He was at Sana in August 1913, receiving treatment for two gunshot wounds after a skirmish with the local Seyyid faction, with whom the Sherifs (Ashraf) are at constant feud.

### MARWAN, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : SW. Asir. Formerly of Idrisi's confederacy, but,

apparently, now (December 1915) at feud with him again, as they were in 1910.

Chief : IBN BAKRI.

MOMAMMED ALI ES-SHAMI, SEYYID.

Veziar of the Imam Yahya, used by the latter as an intermediary with the late Sultan of Lahej and the Aden Government early in 1915. Visited Aden and saw the Resident on the Imam's behalf.

MOHAMMED HASSAN, SHEIKH.

Chief of a religious fraternity at Taiz ; lies in Jebel Habashi near the latter town. Active ally of the Turks, and exhorted Arabs to the attack on Aden. Attacked by Sh. Ahmed Naaman (q.v.) for refusal to pay tithe (early 1915).

MOHAMMED NASIR MUKBIL (" MAWIA ").

Sheikh of Mawia, Kataba, and Shurman. Son of a potter and formerly a tax-farmer ; subsequently made Kaimmakam of Shurman and el-Kameira by the Turks. Keeps a levy of 500 Zeidis, and raised a larger number to help the Turkish expedition against Aden. In 1901 fortified Daraija and fought against us, but after a success against the Haushabi Sultan was defeated by a British column which blew up his tower. On our protest to the Ottoman Government, he was officially degraded as a scapegoat, but promoted later. In February 1915 he signed an Agreement with the Resident at Aden that, on condition of a subsidy, he would expel the Turks and recalcitrant chiefs from the district of Taiz. He has had relations with Idrisi. Is Anglophobe, but wishes to be rid of the Turks. Reported well of by M. Beneyton of the French Railway Survey in 1913. Capable of stirring up the Haushabi tribesmen. Has sided with the Turks since their advance to Lahej.

MOHAMMED NURI BEY.

Kaimmakam of Menakha at the end of 1913, and late officer of nizam. Was sent in the spring of 1913 to Vienna, Paris, Rome, Berlin, and London as member of the Ottoman Mission to the Powers. He is about 45 years of age, awkward, and of poor nerve, but intelligent and discreet. Slovenly in attire and wears glasses.

MOHAMMED SALEH.

Merchant of Jeizan ; friend of Idrisi, and used as a go-between by Egypt.

MOHAMMED TAHAR, SHEIKH.

A chief in the Sabbia district, partisan of Idrisi. Joint Commander, May 1915, of Idrisi's army at Jeizan and in the subsequent operations.

MOHAMMED YAHYA BASAHI, SHEIKH.

Chief Agent (*Wakil*) of Idrisi, resident at Aden. Sent to buy arms at Jibuti in April 1915. Co-signatory of the Agreement with the Resident of Aden on behalf of Idrisi.

## MUHI EDDIN BEY.

Turkish Governor of Ibha in Asir, and Commandant of the 21st Division of Ottoman troops. Apparently a capable, politic man. Formerly Governor of Pera, and sent on a special mission to Asir in August 1913. Either has been there ever since or was sent again to Asir just before the war.

NASHAR, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : S. Central Asir. Of Idrisi's confederacy.

## NAZIM BEY.

Chief of Staff at Hodeida in 1913 ; Captain in 3rd Batt. 120th Regt. 40th Div. Volunteered for Yemen ; trained by Germans, but Anglophil. Able, energetic, fine horseman, and popular with the soldiery. Speaks French, German, and a little English. A very keen soldier.

## RAGHEB BEY.

Mutessarif of Hodeida. Declared to the Captain of the *Desaix* that he could not be responsible for the conduct of the Arabs. Commands 40th Div. VII Army Corps.

SAHAN, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : N. Yemen, near Sada. Of Idrisi's confederacy.

## SAID PASHA.

A Turkish soldier of the old school. Formerly Commandant at Smyrna, and entrusted with suppression of brigandage in the Aidin vilayet. Later in command of the forces on the Loheia line, and was acting Vali of Sana for some months in 1915 during Mahmud Nazim Pasha's absence.

## SALEH, KAID.

Sheikh and Kaimmakam of Kataba ; friendly with the Turks ; an enemy of Moh. Nasir Mukbil (q.v.).

## SALEH SHADLI.

A broker of Hodeida who claims British nationality on occasion. Sent on a secret service mission by the Turks to Loheia in 1913. A man of about 42, with eyelids heavily lined with antimony ; of somewhat insolent bearing. Unreliable, shifting, and dissolute. A bad man. Keeps in close touch with Aden natives.

## TAHAR IBN ALI, SHEIKH.

Sheikh of Midi, with courtesy title, " Sheikh of Sheikhs ". Partisan of Idrisi.

YAM, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : Nejran. Zeidist, and attached to the Imam.

## REGION III

### ADEN AND HADHRAMUT

#### ABDALI, TRIBE.

Range : North and north-east of Aden on the lower slopes ; mostly settled. Paramount Chief :

#### ABD EL-KARIM IBN FADL IBN ALI.

Sultan of Lahej since July 13, 1915, when he succeeded his nephew, accidentally shot. At present, during the Ottoman occupation of Lahej, he lives in Aden. A man of about 53, of sedentary habit. Has shown no marked personality.

#### SALEH MANSUR.

Eldest of three brothers (ALI and MOHAMMED), one of whom is Sheikh of the Mansur, a clan of Ahl Ban (Abdali tribe, or, according to another authority, Subaihi tribe, q. v.), ranging near Sheikh Othman, and useful as scouts. Anglophile tendencies, like their father.

#### ABDULLAH, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : Lower Hadhramut Valley.

#### ABD EL-KADER EL-MEKKAUI, KHAN BAHADUR.

Influential merchant, and Arabic scholar of Meccan origin, resident in Aden. Author of a good book, *The Overflowing River of the Science of Inheritance and the Rights of Women* ; very favourably received by German Oriental jurists. Shrewd, intelligent, and well versed in both native and European politics. Has been in the habit of reporting on local affairs to the Governor-General of the Sudan, and is in close touch with the native staff of the Aden Government. Speaks and writes English well.

#### ABD ER-RUB SHUBAIN.

Chief of Waht, a town on the Lahej plain, which, owing to local fanaticism, has shown anti-British spirit for more than half a century, and is now (December 1915) held in force by the Turks. Reported to have seized for the latter an Abdali caravan of foodstuffs intended for Aden (August 1915).

#### ABD EL-WAHID SULTANATE.

#### SALEH IBN ABDULLAH.

Of Ba'l-Haf. Recognized by Aden as Sultan of the Abd el-Wahid Sultanate with a small subsidy, but has not much influence. Well conducted.

ABD EL-WAHID SULTANATE, *continued.*

## MOHSIN IBN SALEH.

Sultan of Izzan, part of the Abd el-Wahid Sultanate. Unpopular with the tribes, a robber and bad governor. Blackmailed the Austrian Expedition in 1898, and is said to have tried to raise money in the early nineties by pledging his Sultanate in Yemen to the Turks and in Jibuti to the French. Now about 45 years of age.

## NASIR IBN SALEH.

Sultan of Hubban (part of the Abd el-Wahid Sultanate). Unpopular with the tribes. Not to be depended on, and opposed to any European penetration of his Sultanate.

AHL OLEH, TRIBE. (See *Handbook.*)

Range : Dhatinah coast and hinterland. Most powerful Chief :  
ALI IBN ALAUI (q.v. sub AULAKI).

AKRABI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook.*)

Range : N. of the Aden Lagoon.

## ALI JAFFER.

Chief native clerk at the Aden Residency for many years, and Superintendent of the Arabic Department, dealing with confidential native correspondence. Relative of Moh. Saleh Jaffer, native resident, who was attainted of bribery at the instance of the Sultan of Lahej in 1901 (died among the Subaihi since) ; but Ali was not implicated.

AMIRI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook.*)

Range : North of the Haushabi, about Dhala and up to Kataba.

AUDHILLAH, TRIBE. (See *Handbook.*)

Range : the upper slopes NE. of Aden, and beyond the Kaur. Mainly settled.

## MOHAMMED IBN MOH. ABDULLAH.

*Akil* of the Kaur and Paramount Chief of the Audhillah tribe, which will listen to him. But he is almost impossible to reach or constrain.

## KASIM IBN HAMED EL-GABIR.

Titular Sultan of the Audhillah tribe, resident at Loder on the Saidi plain. A man of small influence with the Audhillah (v. Moh. ibn Moh. Abdullah), but the only ready channel by which they can be approached.

## ABD EN-NEBI HUSSEIN.

Important chief at Soma on the Dahr Plateau, beyond the Kaur. Influential with the Audhillah tribe and with the Beda, and also with the Upper Aulaki. About 50 years of age.

## AULAKI, TRIBE.

Range : due North of Aden on the upper slopes up to the Yemen border. Largely settled.

## SALEH IBN ABDULLAH.

Sultan of the Upper Aulaki ; about 42 years of age. Energetic, and has more influence over his tribes than most Sultans. Signed the Aden Treaty, 1904, by proxy. Keeps a standing force of about 1,000 men, and can call up about 9,000 more.

## EL-FARID.

Family name of the ruling house of Ahl Maan, residing in the Yeshbum Valley, Upper Aulaki. Present Chief probably UM RUSAS IBN FARID, about 50 years of age. Powerful and warlike vassals of the Sultan of the Upper Aulaki. Good administrative traditions. Anglophil. Signed Aden Treaty, 1904.

## ALI IBN ALAUI.

Akil of Khaura and the most powerful Chief on the Nisab road between Soma and Nisab. A vassal of the Sultan of Upper Aulaki. Elderly.

## HAMID IBN NASIR BU KATEYAN.

Akil of Shabwa, the furthest permanent settlement beyond Nisab in the direction of the Roba el-Khali. Vassal (nominally) of the Sultan of Upper Aulaki.

## NASIR IBN SHAIK IBN SEIF.

Emir of Dhala, son of the Emir who attended the Delhi Durbar during the Bombay Commission, 1902. About 36 years of age, good-natured, thriftless, easily influenced, and of no marked ability. Reported to have joined the Turks since their descent to Lahej. His younger brother, Ali, is acting at Dhala. A third brother, Seif, about 21, is a man of more energy and character than either of his elders.

AWAMIR, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : Lower Central Hadhramut.

## BEDA, SULTANATE.

North of the Kaur on the Yemen border.

## HAMID EL-MOHSIN.

Sherif of Behan, resident at Jezab. An old man of about 67, crafty and Anglophil, but less powerful than he pretends. Signed the Aden Treaty in 1904. On bad terms with the Sherif of Mareb (q.v.).

## MOHAMMED ATIUK.

Kadi of Behan ed-Dauleh, which comes under the Beda Sultanate. A strong personality, but without much influence over the tribes.

FADHLI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : coast east of Lahej.

HUSSEIN IBN HAMED.

Sultan of the Fadhli, usually resident at Shukra, but lately transferred at his own request to Aden, on the revolt of his tribesmen. An old man of 75, formerly deposed by the Bombay Government for political misconduct, but reinstated about 1910, when his son and successor had died after giving much trouble to Aden. His grandson, ruling in Abyan, was reported recently to be in seditious correspondence with the Haidara Mansur (q.v.) and with the Turks; but Sultan Hussein is said to have cast him into prison. The cadets of this house, ruling in Abyan, always try to feather their nests and take independent action.

GARA, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : coast east of the Mahri, up towards Oman border.

HASSAN ABD EL-HADI.

Broker at Aden, and Agent to the Sultan of Lower Yafa. Knows natives and their life thoroughly. Will be loyal if adequately rewarded; very shrewd, but not of high character. To be used with caution.

HASSAN ALI, FIRM OF.

Business house in Aden, named after its founder, now dead. The present head is his son, MOHAMMED ABDULLAH, about 40 years of age; an enlightened man, in touch with affairs throughout the Middle East. Has connexions with Hodeida, Yemen (he contracted for flour for Ottoman troops up to 1913), and Persian Gulf. In constant relations with Lahej. His house, in Crater, is a rendezvous for native officials and clerks. Has a country house at Sh. Othman, in the eastern suburb near the shrine of Sh. Othman and the British frontier. The firm has been loyal to the British Raj, but is in too close touch with native elements to be used except with discretion.

HARIB, SHERIF OF.

See MAREB. Harib is completely independent of both Ottoman and British influence. The identity of its actual Sherif is not ascertained. The Seyyids are strong in this district.

HAUSHABI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : N. of the Fadhli up to the Yemen border.

JABIR, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : Central Hadhramut, south side.



## KAITI, FAMILY OF.

The ruling house of Shehr and Mokalla. The old "Jemadar" AUAD, if still alive, is the head. His two sons, AMR and HUSSEIN, rule for him at Shehr and Mokalla respectively. He is in touch with India, owing fealty to the Nizam of Hyderabad, in whose Arab bodyguard his ancestor served. He is wealthy and influential, but without much tribal influence. Anglophil and in frequent relations with Aden. His possessions extend from the coast into the Hadhramut, where he owns the towns of Hajarein, Haura, Khotan, and Shibam: but the middle and lower Hadhramut is hostile to him, the Kathiri Sultans of Saiyun and Terim being his peculiar enemies.

KATHIRI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: Central Hadhramut.

## MANSUR IBN GHALIB ABD EL-KATHIRI.

Paramount Chief of the Kathiri and Sultan of Saiyun in Hadhramut. Received his investiture from the Ottoman Sultan, and has the latter's name mentioned in the prayer at Kathiri mosques. Not on good terms with the Kaiti (q. v.). Heir: son, MOHASSIM.

MAHRI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: coast east of the Wady Hadhramut.

## SABT BALAKSEH, SHEIKH.

An Agent (*Wakil*) of Idrisi at Aden. Mustafa el-Idrisi (q. v.) stayed with him in March 1915, while negotiating with the Resident. (See Moh. Yahya Basahi.)

## SALEH EL-BEDAWI EL-HADRAMUTI.

Agent of Seyyid Ali el-Morghani (q. v.), and has often visited Arabia on behalf of the latter. He is reported an authority on Arab politics and trustworthy. To be heard of from Seyyid Hamed Ibag Alaui el-Barak, merchant in Aden.

SUBAIHI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: east of Aden round the coast to Sheikh Said.

TAMIMI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: Lower Wady Hadhramut, east of the Jabir.

YAFAI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: Upper slopes east of Aulaki and Audhillah.

## ALI MOHSIN ASKAR.

Chief of the Mausata section of the Upper Yafai. His father signed the Treaty with the Bombay Government in

YAFAI, TRIBE, *continued*.

1904. Age about 50. He comes of a family of intriguers, but has undoubted influence in Upper Yafai.

AMR and SALEH IBN KAHTAN.

Brother chiefs of the Dhubi, a powerful tribe of Upper Yafa. Both round about 50 years of age. Joint signatories of the Aden Treaty in 1904. Straightforward men.

SALEM IBN AMR.

Chief of the Shaibi, a tribe connected with Upper Yafa, which impinges on Ottoman territory towards the Bana. Of evil reputation among Arabs for treachery. Attacked a British post in Yafai territory in 1903, and was hammered.

## REGION IV

### GULF COAST

#### OMAN, SULTANATE OF.

This is, in fact, rather the Sultanate of MASKAT than of Oman, since the populations of both the interior and the west and north of Oman, i. e. the great proportion of the inhabitants, do not at present acknowledge the Sultan's authority and live in practical independence of him under their own chiefs. The Sultan's jurisdiction covers, however, all the coast-line from Rakhiut to Khor Khalba.

The reigning family of the 'Al Bu Said owes its elevation to AHMED IBN SAID of the Azd tribe, formerly a trader and then Governor of Sohar for Seif ibn Sultan, the former Ya'arubah Imam of Maskat. He mustered the inland tribesmen in 1741, and expelled the Persian allies of his predecessor from the country. His lineal descendant in the fifth generation is the present Sultan. Other inland chiefs, however, and in particular the Sheikhs of Rastak, have never acquiesced willingly in the claim of the Sultans of Maskat to exercise overlordship over them, and they have more than once come near expelling them from their capital. As lately as last January (1915) disaster was only averted by the intervention of our Indian troops. In fact, no Sultan for some generations has been able to establish or maintain his authority without our help. The title of the Sultan is, nowadays, properly *Seyyid*, not *Imam*, the Ibadi sectaries, who predominate in the population of Oman, according the latter title to their rulers not of their right, but only if they are peculiarly competent in religious learning. At the present time the principal Ibadi Sheikh has put up an Imam in the person of Salim el-Kharusi of Tanuf (q. v.), in opposition to the Seyyid of Maskat.

Our treaty relations with Maskat began in 1798, and the Sultan has been under a binding agreement with the Indian Government since 1891. It was in 1856 that Lord Canning mediated in the disputed succession occasioned by Sultan Said's death after a reign of forty-eight years; and, confirming Turki in possession of Maskat, assigned to the other claimant, his brother Majid, Zanzibar and other African possessions, which the late Said had conquered.

The Sultan receives a large annual subsidy, as well as a guarantee of protection, at the hands of the Indian Government, on condition of his observing the terms of the agreement of 1891, the most important of which are that he shall alienate no part of his territory except to the British, that he shall direct his policy in conformity with ours, and that he shall accept no help, pecuniary or other, from any other foreign power.

OMAN, SULTANATE OF, *continued*.

#### TAIMUR IBN FEISAL.

Reigning Sultan. Born in 1886 ; eldest son of his predecessor ; succeeded on October 4, 1913, and was recognized by the British and French Governments on November 15. Not on very good terms with his uncle, MOH. IBN TURKI, who had expected to succeed his brother. Found his realm in a bad state owing to recent friction over the "arms traffic" which had strained relations with Great Britain ; also to decline of trade, the rebellion under Imam Salim Ibn Rashid el-Kharusi (q.v.), and the weakness of his predecessor's rule. Friction ensued with the British Resident over the import of cartridges for the Beni Bu Ali at Sur ; but, after the banishment of Ali Musa Khan, the Baluch trader, this matter was smoothed over.

The subsequent enforcement, however, of our restrictions on the arms traffic, under which munitions could be imported and exported through no other port than Maskat, and there only through a controlled warehouse, caused an acute crisis with the chiefs of the interior, who both desired arms and the profits to be made by the trade in them. A serious rebellion, fomented by the Ibadi Sheikh, ABDULLAH ES-SALAIMI (q.v.), broke out in 1914, and raised nearly all Jebel Akhdar against the Sultan. Though foiled in an attempt on Maskat in January 1915, the rebel party still dominates the interior.

Sultan Taimur is a well-meaning, but apparently not very strong ruler. He has one infant son.

Other members of the House of some importance are :

#### MOHAMMED IBN FEISAL.

Second son of the late, and brother of the reigning, Sultan of Oman ; he takes little part in the government, but is reputed the cleverest of his family.

#### NADIR IBN FEISAL.

Third son of the late Sultan of Oman. A man of character, who takes considerable part in the administration under his brother.

#### HAMED IBN FEISAL.

Fourth son of the late Sultan of Oman ; his father's favourite, and regarded with some disfavour by his brothers, who have kept him in the background during the new reign.

#### MOHAMMED IBN TURKI.

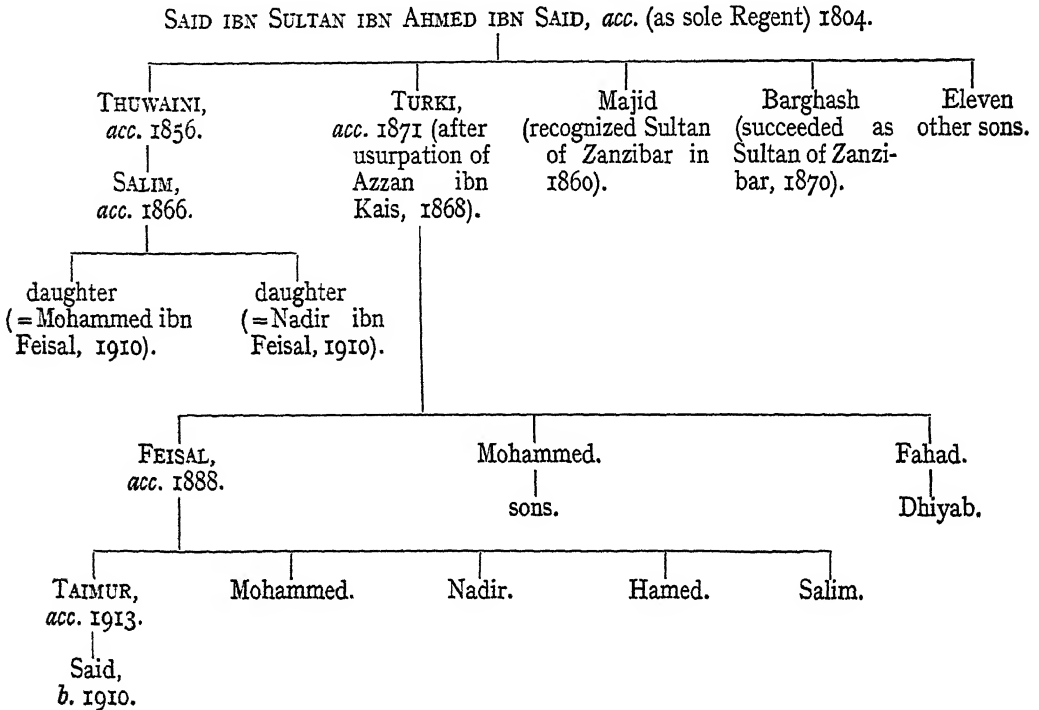
Son of a previous, and uncle of the present, Sultan of Oman. Aggrieved at the succession of his nephew.

OMAN, SULTANATE OF, *continued.*

## DHIYAB IBN FAHAD IBN TURKI.

Cousin of the Sultan. Educated in England, and considered likely to play a considerable part in the future.

## SULTANS (SEYYIDS) OF MASKAT (since the beginning of the nineteenth century).



## TRUCIAL CHIEFS.

The Sheikhs of the six largest settlements on the "Pirate Coast", i. e. the coast from Odeid to Khor Khalba, which faces WNW. just within the entrance of the Gulf, and runs out in the Ras el-Jebel Peninsula to Ras Musendam. Geographically part of Oman, this coast and peninsula are politically independent. The six Sheikhs are, theoretically, independent of one another: but the Sheikh of SHARJA, who is Paramount Chief of the Jauasmi tribe, to which the bulk of the inhabitants of the whole district belong, claims suzerainty over Ras el-Kheima and the whole apex of the peninsula down to Khor Khalba on the Oman coast, and also a certain authority over all the other five sheikhs. This claim, however, is not recognized by them or by us.

These settlements have been separately under treaty with us since 1820, when, after the conquest of Nejd by Egypt, the Wahabi influence declined in the district, and we took steps to check the piratical practices for which it was notorious. In 1853 the Chiefs were compelled to sign jointly a treaty of perpetual peace under our protection, and in 1892 to engage (like the Sultan of Oman) to admit relations with no other foreign power, or alienate territory except to us. Their subjects now live mainly by pearl-fishing.

From west to east the settlements and their chiefs are :

1. ABU DHABI.

Chief : HAMDAN IBN ZEID EL-KHALIFA.

Succeeded his brother Tahnun in 1912. A firm ruler who keeps good order, but dabbled in the arms traffic under plea of necessity of securing himself against Ibn Saud, after the latter had conquered Hasa. In 1913 negotiated a truce between the Sultan of Oman and the rebellious chiefs. His territory extends west to Odeid.

2. DEBAI.

Chief : SAID IBN MAKTUM.

Succeeded his cousin, Buti Ibn Suhail, in 1912, with whose family and the Bu Felasa clan he lives in continual feud. Had to be warned by the Indian Government in August 1913, after a boat of H.M.S. *Sphinx* had been fired upon from the town. One of the wealthiest of the Chiefs, Debai having become the distributing centre for the district, and at one time a focus of the arms traffic.

3. AJMAN.

Chief : HAMED IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Succeeded his murdered father in 1910, and is at feud with Mohammed ibn Rashid, the murderer, and his family. Dependent to some extent on Debai. An uncouth boor who has given us trouble about the arms traffic.

4. SHARJA.

Head-quarters of the British Residential Agent for the whole district.

Chief : KHALID IBN AHMED.

Succeeded his cousin, Sagar ibn Said, in 1914. Chief of the Jauasmi tribe, and claimant to whole Ras el-Jebel peninsula. Probably a stronger ruler than his predecessor, who was a smuggler of arms ; but too soon to judge.

5. UMM EL-KAWIN.

Chief : RASHID IBN AHMED.

At feud with his expelled half-brother, Nasir, who claims the chieftom. A troublesome client of ours, who had to be coerced by a British squadron in March 1914. The piratical tradition is strongest here.

6. RAS EL-KHEIMA.

Chief : SALIM IBN SULTAN.

Appointed, 1910, by his nephew Sagar, then Sheikh of Sharja ; but not accepted by all the district, e.g. not by the islanders of Jeziret el-Hamra, nor immediately recognized as independent by the Indian Government. Since Sagar's death, however (1914), he has established himself firmly.

Further, it should be noted that ABDURRAHIM, the Sheikh of

HAMRIYA, near Zora, nominally a vassal of Sharja, but really independent since 1875, will probably be recognized as a seventh Trucial Chief by the Indian Government, if his conduct continues satisfactory.

Other settlements likely in the future to be also so recognized are :

FUJAIRA ; Chief : NASIR IBN SHAHIN ET-TUWAR.

KHOR FAKAN.

Both on the east coast of the Ras el-Jebel peninsula.

#### EL-KATR PENINSULA, RULER OF.

This district, ruled from el-Bida'a and Doha, has been independent since the retirement of the Wahabis of Ibn Saud ; but el-Bida'a was occupied by a Turkish military post up to 1914, when the troops, driven out of Hasa by Ibn Saud in 1913, were cut off, together with the remnant of the original garrison, by a British force. The Ottoman claim to el-Katr, put forward since 1871, was never admitted by the Indian Government. We had an agreement with the Sheikh of the same kind as with the Trucial Chiefs up to 1882, but allowed it to lapse ; but we now exercise an informal protectorate over el-Katr.

ABDULLAH IBN JASIM ET-THANI.

Ruler of el-Katr ; second son of Sheikh Jasim ; succeeded his father in July 1913 ; former Governor of Doha, and right-hand man of his father. Maintains good relations with the British, and is friendly with Ibn Saud, as was his father, who acted more than once as the latter's agent in overtures to Indian Government. His elder brother, KHALIFA, who supplanted him at Doha in 1912, is hostile to him, and so are his cousins, sons of Sh. Ahmed et-Thani. Friendly to us since the outbreak of war, but not a very energetic ruler. A good deal of arms smuggling goes on at Doha.

#### BAHREIN, RULER OF.

The Sheikhs of the KHALIFA family of the Utubbi tribe, which seized Bahrein in 1782, have been in direct relations with us since 1805, and under treaty since 1820. But it was not till 1880 that the present ruler entered into a binding treaty of the same kind as that afterwards accepted by the Sultan of Oman (q. v.). A British Resident is stationed at Manama, on the main island of the group. The present ruler owed his accession to our influence, and is supported by us against other claimants of the Khalifa family. He resides on Moharrek Island off Manama.

ISA IBN ALI EL-KHALIFA, C.I.E.

Succeeded in 1867, and now an old man. Has always needed a firm hand to keep him up to his obligations, and has betrayed more than once a tendency to intrigue with the Ottoman power at the head of the Gulf. Is jealous of his independence, and slow to accept suggestions by the Resident, until these are pressed upon him with insistence ; but is an intelligent man who knows how far to go, and has, on

BAHREIN, RULER OF, *continued*.

the whole, administered his charge well, meeting with wisdom and energy the economic crisis in the pearl-fishing trade caused by the present war. He has three sons :

1. HAMED, the heir apparent, a moderate man.
2. MOHAMMED, who made the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1912.
3. ABDULLAH.

KHALIFA IBN HAMAD IBN MOHAMMED  
EL-KHALIFA.

Is an influential malcontent of the ruling house, who has intrigued with the Ottoman Government. At the end of 1911 he went to Constantinople to complain, and solicit the Porte's interference in a suit between him and Sheikh Isa *re* property sequestered by the latter. Returned to Basra in 1912, and got the Vali to write to Sheikh Isa. The latter insisted on replying direct, despite the protest of our Resident that this course violated the Treaty of 1880.

## KOWEIT, SULTAN OF.

The Khalifa family now ruling in Koweit are said to have been originally sheikhs of a small settlement at UM KASR, near Bunder Zobeir, on the Khor Abdullah. Expelled thence by the Turks in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, they built a fort (*Kot*) on the south shore of the Grane Inlet, which has grown into, and originated the name of, Koweit (i. e. the Forts).

In 1871, when Midhat Pasha, Vali of Baghdad, initiated a policy of Ottoman expansion in Arabia, and occupied Hasa, the Sultan of Koweit was induced to declare himself an Ottoman subject, and accept the style of a Kaimmakam. But in 1899, when the project of a transcontinental railway from Constantinople via Baghdad to the Gulf had taken shape, and the question of its Gulf terminus had been raised, the Indian Government began to pay more particular attention to Koweit, and secured its own predominance by a treaty. Various attempts by the Turks to coerce Koweit directly or indirectly (through Ibn Rashid) were frustrated by us, and in 1907 we entered into a specific agreement with the Sultan, under which we acquired a perpetual lease of the Bunder Shweikh foreshore on the Grane Inlet, and the right of pre-empting all and any of his territory which he should propose to alienate. In return we engaged to protect him against any aggression from without. A Political Resident had already (1904) been stationed at Koweit. At the outbreak of the present war the Sultan formally repudiated all connexion with the Ottoman Government. He claims as his own the coast and islands from the head of the Khor Abdullah southward to Musalamiya Bay. His inland boundary is indefinable.



## JABIR IBN MUBARAK IBN SOBAH EL-KHALIFA.

Succeeded, on December 29, 1915, his father, a good ruler, who did much to improve his position and advance Koweit, and was long friendly to, and in treaty relations with us. Jabir has formally asked for a continuance of our protection. His house has some authority with the Ajman Arabs, but is often at feud with them, and it can call on some smaller tribal groups, which range near the capital, north to Zobeir, west to the Batin, and south towards Katif; but its desert power is not considerable.

Koweit is at virtually perpetual feud with the Muntefik tribe (q. v.) and especially with that part of it which follows AJAIMI IBN SA'ADUN (q. v.). With these usually go the Daffir tribe (q. v.), and sometimes the Alwi section of the Meteyr tribe (see FEISAL ED-DAWISH). Sultan Jabir's father also was engaged intermittently in hostilities with IBN RASHID (q. v.), from whose attack a British landing-party saved him in 1905. With the IBN SAUDS (q. v.) his relations were fairly consistently good. He protected Abdul Aziz, the present ruler of Nejd and his father, Abdurrahman, in exile before 1902, and welcomed the former's attack on Hasa in 1913. Though somewhat affronted by the subsequent agreement (1914), under which Ibn Saud accepted the title of Ottoman Vali of Nejd, its futility and the representations of our Resident prevented a breach. He was always on very friendly terms with Sheikh Khazal of Mohammerah, but had little communication with his distant relative, Sheikh Isa of Bahrein (q. v.). Sultan Jabir has a son, AHMED, and brothers:

### 1. SALIM.

Long estranged from his father, and resident at Fantus, on the coast S. of Koweit; reconciled in 1912 through the good offices of the Sheikh of Mohammerah. Of dissolute character.

### 2. NASIR.

## ABDUL AZIZ IBN SALIM IBN BEDR.

Secretary and confidential adviser of the late Sultan of Koweit.

## ABDULLAH IBN HAMAID ES-SALAIMI, SHEIKH.

A Chief of Ibadi tribesmen, who was principal agent in raising the rebellion of 1913 against the Sultan of Oman, setting up his son-in-law, Salim ibn Rashid (q. v.) as Imam.

## ABDUL NABI KAL EWAZ.

Leading Persian merchant in Bahrein. Has come into collision with our Residency on account of his issuing *teskerehs* to Persians going to Lingah and other Persian ports, implying that Bahrein is Persian territory.

## AHMED IBN IBRAHIM.

Sheikh of Rastak; succeeded his elder brother Said, murdered by his cousins, Ibrahim and Mohammed, in March 1912. Contumacious towards the Sultan of Oman, and too strong for the latter to coerce.

AJMAN, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: Southern Koweit territory and inland.

Chief: FAHAD IBN HITHLAIN.

## ALI IBN ABDULLAH.

Confidential adviser and vezier of Sheikh Isa of Bahrein since 1910.

BU ALI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: Central South Oman. Chief:

ALI IBN ABDULLAH IBN SALIM EL-ALAU.

Emir of Jalan. Succeeded his father early in 1913. On friendly terms with the British Agency at Maskat, and visited the Resident in April 1913 with his cousins, MOHAMMED IBN NASIR and HAMDAN.

## GOGUYER, FIRM OF.

French mercantile house in Maskat whose head was at one time a very active anti-British agent and organizer of the arms traffic. He lent money to the Sultan (e.g. in 1907), in spite of the latter's agreement to accept loans only from the British Resident.

HAJIR, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: Northern Hasa and Southern Koweit.

Chiefs: FAHAD EL-HAFAR and MOHAMMED IBN HAFASHA.

## HAMYAR IBN NASIR.

One of the "Imam's" two chief lieutenants in the Oman rising of 1913. Was with the force defeated by British troops near Maskat in January 1915.

## ISA IBN AHMED.

Head of the Dosiri faction in Bahrein; has intrigued with Turks in Hasa, but in 1912 rallied to the British. Another powerful Dosiri Sheikh is ABDUL LATIF.

## ISA IBN SALEH EL-HARITHI, SHEIKH.

Important chief, who, after threatening the Sultan of Maskat in 1912 for stopping the arms traffic, joined the "Imam's" rebellion

in 1913, after the fall of Izki. Had been a friend of the late Sultan of Oman, and treated with his successor, visiting Maskat with his brother Ali in December 1913, after a conference with other rebel chiefs at Sib. A truce was then patched up. Later became one of two chief lieutenants of the "Imam" el-Kharusi, and attacked Maskat in January 1915.

JABIR, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: South-east Oman.

JAUASMI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: Pirate Coast. See TRUCIAL CHIEFS.

JENEBA, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: Eastern part of South Arabian coast.

KASIM IBN SEYYID IMAM KADRI, SEYYID.

An Indian. Superintendent of the Arms Warehouse at Maskat, appointed 1912. Charged with legitimate sale of arms and prevention of smuggling. Also owns and works lime-kilns near the town.

KHALID, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: Central and northern Hasa. Subjects of Ibn Saud.

MANASIR, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: S. Hasa.

MANSUR IBN JUMA PASHA.

Of Katif. Influential with the Ottoman authorities before the evacuation, and at feud with the Beni Khalid (q. v.).

MORRA, AHL. TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: Southern Hasa and Dahna. Subjects of Ibn Saud.

SALIM IBN ABDULLAH EL-KHAIMRI.

Superintendent of the Customs at Maskat, appointed in 1913 to succeed Abdul Karim. Proved very troublesome to British merchants in 1914 by unnecessarily detaining consignments, and was reprimanded by the Sultan.

SALIM IBN RASHID EL-KHARUSI.

"Imam" of Tanuf. Son-in-law of the principal Ibadi Sheikh, Abdullah ibn Hamaid, and by him set up as "Imam of the Moslems" in May 1913, to head a rebellion against the Sultan of Oman, which continued throughout 1914, threatening Maskat itself, but was checked by a British force on January 11, 1915.

SULTAN MOHAMMED IBN NAIMI.

Sheikh, who rebelled against the Sultan of Maskat in 1910, and defeated his force near Sohar; made peace on condition of subsidy (jointly with the Sheikh of Abu Dhabi) in October.

## REGION V

### CENTRAL ARABIA

#### EMIRATE OF NEJD [IBN SAUDS].

The principality was founded about 1745 by MOHAMMED IBN SAUD, Sheikh of Deraya in Wady Hanifa, said to be of the Hesenna tribe of the Anazeh, and of honourable lineage. He was the earliest important convert made by Mohammed ibn Abdul Wahab, the ascetic revivalist of Ayana (or Horeimla), and it was with his sword that Wahabism was propagated throughout the Nejdean oases.

His son, ABDUL AZIZ, and his grandson, SAUD, pushed religious conquest afield, to Kerbela on the one hand, to the Red Sea on the other, and almost to Damascus in the north ; and when Saud died in 1814, he was acknowledged by almost all Arabia except the Yemen and the districts south of the Great Desert.

His successor, ABDULLAH, however, lost to the Egyptian forces of Ibrahim Pasha all that his ancestors had gained. In 1818 Deraya was destroyed, and the Emir taken prisoner to Cairo. From that date till 1849 the Emirate remained more or less dependent on Egypt ; but thenceforward, under FEISAL, it recovered freedom of action in its new capital, Riad. In the meantime, however, a rival Emirate had arisen under ABDULLAH IBN RASHID in Hail, which soon grew strong enough to detach Jebel Shammar altogether from the Nejdean domain, and to dispute the possession of Kasim. By 1872, moreover, Ibn Saud's hold on the Gulf coast, which had been reasserted by ABDULLAH, son of Feisal, was lost, and the Emir could claim jurisdiction only over the southern group of oases with an undefined environment of steppe and desert.

The long struggle between the rival Emirates, lasting nearly fifty years, was decided in favour of Hail. Riad was taken in 1886 by Mohammed ibn Rashid, and again in 1891 ; and for ten years following Nejd was in vassalage to Jebel Shammar, Riad suffering much destruction at the hands of the Rashidites. In 1902, however, the present Emir returned from Koweit, drove out the Rashidites, and established himself. He rebuilt Riad, and has since recovered both Kasim and Hasa, which last region he had avowedly coveted since 1906, it being the only territory, once belonging to Nejd, which could restore the finances of the Emirate. He is, therefore, now master of a much larger territory than the Emir of Hail, and is, undoubtedly, the most powerful independent potentate in Arabia (the Sherif of Mecca not being, in name, independent).

The basis of the Nejdean Emir's power is both religious and secular. He is the recognized champion of Wahabism, and he commands the

EMIRATE OF NEJD, *continued*.

allegiance of the population of the most thickly inhabited settled districts in Central Arabia, as well as that of certain nomad tribes (see *infra*). Since 1842 Nejd has remained free both of direct Ottoman interference and of the active influence of the Sherif. Its rulers have made, since 1866, various overtures to the Indian Government. An agreement was reached in 1866 about the Trucial Coast, Oman, and the immunity of British subjects generally from molestation ; but it lapsed, and was not renewed till lately. After various proposals, a Political Officer was allotted to Nejd in 1914. Captain Shakespear, however, who undertook the duty, was, unfortunately, killed in March 1915, in the course of a fight between the forces of the two Emirs near Mejma'a, and no successor has been appointed. At one time (1905) Ibn Saud recognized the suzerainty of the Sultan, and in 1914 he accepted the title Vali of Nejd. But he has never taken this title seriously.

## ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDURRAHMAN.

Succeeded as Emir of Riad and all Nejd in 1902 ; previously a refugee with his father at Koweit, whence he set out with a small force of only about forty men, after the murder of his uncle, the vassal Emir, by Ibn Rashid's order. He collected adherents in N. Nejd (Sedeir and Ared), driving out the Rashidite officials, and was welcomed in Riad. In 1903 he occupied Kasim, and in 1904 defeated Ibn Rashid and a Turkish contingent at Boreida. In 1905 he was driven back to Nejd by Ahmed Feizi Pasha's force, but in 1906 recovered Kasim and expelled all the Turks. In 1910 he had to meet an act of aggression on the part of the Grand Sherif, who marched into Kasim and imprisoned his brother Saad ; but he quickly got the upper hand and induced the Sherif to withdraw without effecting anything. By 1912 he had formed a large tribal confederacy including the Meteyr, S'bia, Sahul, and Ahl Morrah, and after testing it in a drastic chastisement of the Ateiba, who had harboured certain malcontent relatives of his own, known as the "Araif" (expelled from Harik), he descended in 1913 on Hasa, took Hofuf on May 5 almost without resistance, and Katif ten days later. The Turkish Governor and his 500 soldiers were sent down to Ojair, and took refuge in El Katr. Once in possession of Hasa, Ibn Saud made overtures to us, and our Residents at Bahrein and Koweit went to Ojair to meet him in December. Early in the following year the Porte recognized the *fait accompli* by sending a Commission to meet Ibn Saud near Koweit, and creating him Vali of Nejd. But he continued to invite closer relations with the Indian Government, and cordially received Shakespear when sent up to him as Political Officer at the end of the year.

EMIRATE OF NEJD, *continued.*

In the tribal fighting which followed the outbreak of the European War, Ibn Saud consistently opposed Ibn Rashid and his pro-Turk federation ; but was not able to subdue Jebel Shammar, and fought no better than a drawn battle with Ibn Rashid at Mejma'a in Sedeir in March 1915. Since then his relations with the latter have not greatly improved, in spite of a formal peace concluded in the summer at the instance of the Sherif's son, Abdullah, who arrived with a large escort to collect the Sherif's dues, agreed upon under the pact of 1910.

The Emir is a man of about 40 years of age, six feet high and broad in proportion, of kindly face and simple manners ; energetic and warlike. He adheres to the pro-British traditions of his house. He was friendly with the late Sultan Mubarak of Koweit and is so with El-Idrisi of S. Asir ; and he keeps on terms of courtesy, and even friendship at present, with the Grand Sherif (though each depreciates the other to us). Though he can now call on certain Hasa tribes (Ajman, Beni Khalid, and Beni Hajir), in addition to his own central confederacy, it is doubtful if he can arm and put into the field above 10,000 men.

## ABDURRAHMAN IBN FEISAL.

Youngest son of the Emir who received Palgrave and Pelly, and father of the ruling Emir. Attempted to establish himself as Emir in 1891, and imprisoned Ibn Rashid's governor, but was driven out of Riad and escaped first to Hasa, then to Koweit. He stayed at Koweit till 1902, when he returned to live under his son. Acted as the Emir's representative in a conference with the Vali of Basra and the Sultan of Koweit in 1905. Is styled " Imam ", and has the direction of religious affairs in Riad, though his son, the Emir, usually leads the prayer. An old man about 63 years of age, of gentle pleasant manners, who was very cordial to Captains Leachman and Shakespear.

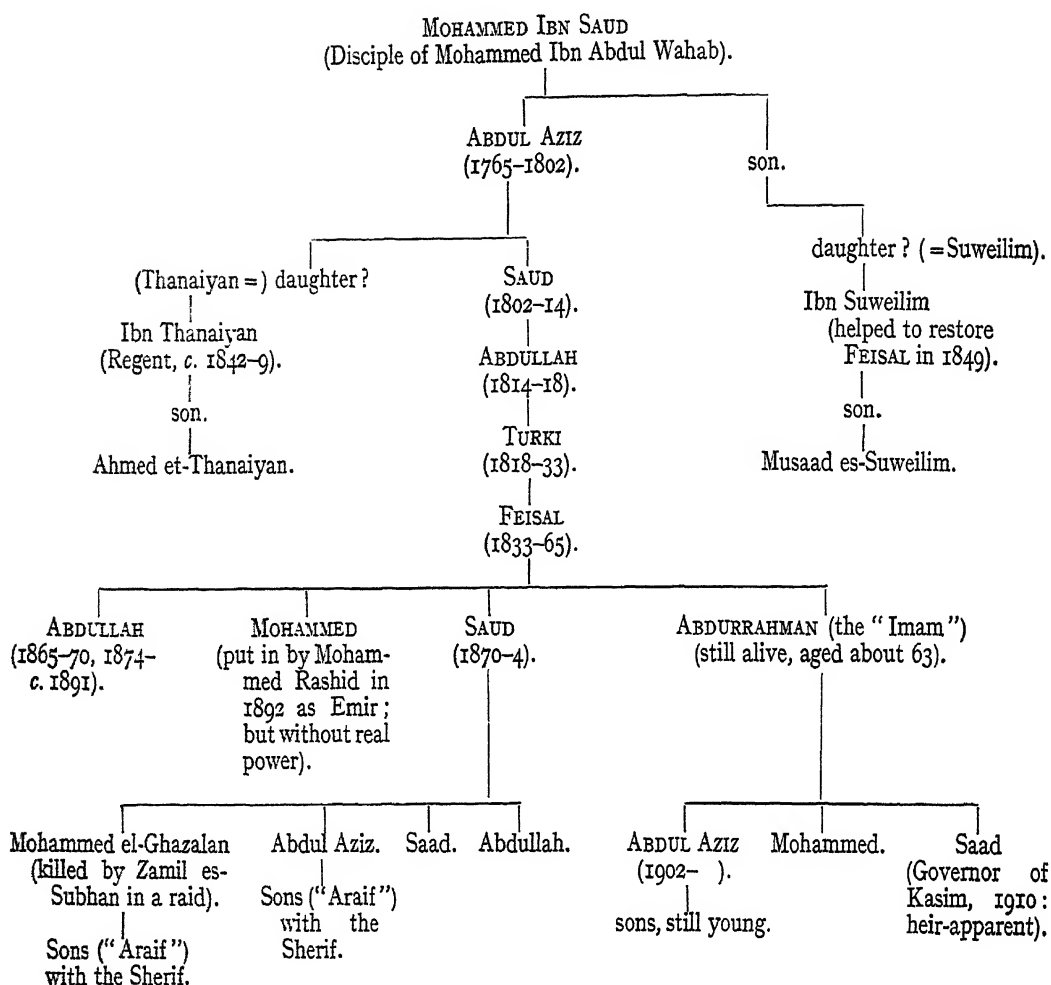
## SAAD IBN ABDURRAHMAN.

Younger brother of the ruling Emir, and heir-apparent. Governor of Kasim in 1910, and made prisoner by the Sherif, but was released on the Emir's approach. Has been cordial to British visitors to Riad.

## AULAD SAUD OR ARAIF.

Grandsons, said to be nine in number, of the Emir Saud, who was elder brother of Abdurrahman. They claim the Emirate for the elder branch of Feisal's descendants, and, in 1910, attempted to raise Yemama, Harik, and Hauta against Abdul Aziz. They were unsuccessful, and fled to Hasa and to the Ateiba. Later, when Ibn Saud harried the Ateiba and took Hasa, all took refuge with the Sherif.

## SAUD FAMILY.



## EMIRATE OF JEBEL SHAMMAR [IBN RASHIDS].

This Principality was founded by a Sinjara Shammar Sheikh, ABDULLAH IBN RASHID, who in 1835 was made Governor of Hail by the Emir Feisal of Nejd. Previously (since the last years of the eighteenth century) all Jebel Shammar had been under Nejd, and latterly under Egyptian overlordship. Abdullah did not, however, throw off his dependence at once, but greatly increased his power during Feisal's detention for five years in Cairo, and dying in 1847, left his successor, Talal, virtually free of Nejd. The latter's successor, Mohammed, the strongest native ruler seen in Arabia in the nineteenth century, consolidated the principality, and not only maintained complete independence but formed the greatest confederacy of tribes ever collected, and in 1892 conquered all the dominions of Nejd, and ruled as sole Emir of Central Arabia till his death in 1897. How Nejd recovered independence five years later has been told under ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDURRAHMAN.

Since that time Jauf also has been lost to Nuri es-Sha'alan (q. v.), and, despite active Turkish support in 1904-5, no territory has been permanently added. The Emirate, therefore, is confined to Jebel Shammar,

i. e. the steppe and hill country round the capital, Hail, with the Southern and Eastern Nafud, and Teima.

The basis of Rashid power is tribal. The great Bedawi clans of the Southern Shammar support it ; but, like most powers which have any long duration in Arabia, it rests in the first instance on a paid force of professional soldiers, the camelry known as the *raja'il*, who number about 500 men.

The Ibn Rashids maintain closer relations with the Ottoman Government than do any other independent Arabian princes ; and the House has also been consistently friendly with the Sherifate of Mecca. Besides the Emir of Nejd, its most constant foes are the Sultan of Koweit, and Nuri es-Shaalan of the Roala tribe. Nor is it on cordial terms with Ajaimi ibn Sa'adun of the Muntefik tribe.

The Rashid House is accounted infamous, even in such a land of violence as Arabia, for its record of domestic murders. Another noble Shammar family, the SUBHANS, is very intimately connected with it, and shares its notoriety. Besides having supplied veziers to the Rashids for nearly a century, it has so often intermarried with the latter that its members are now of almost as genuine princely blood. One Subhan woman, Mudi (q.v.), for example, has been married successively to three Rashids (two Emirs) and one Subhan. Therefore the two families will be considered together, and a Tree will be appended of each. It will be observed that Saud, the ruling Emir, appears in both Trees.

#### SAUD IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Emir of Hail and Jebel Shammar since 1908. Son of Abdul Aziz, who reigned from 1897 to 1906, when he was killed in battle against the combined forces of the Meteyr and Ibn Saud of Riad. Abdul Aziz was succeeded by his son Mitaab, who before he had reigned a year was murdered by a cousin, Sultan Ibn Hamud er-Rashid. Sultan was then murdered by his brother, Saud ibn Hamud, but the latter was murdered in his turn in 1908, at the instigation of Hamud ibn Subhan, who brought back his nephew, Saud ibn Abdul Aziz, from Mecca, where he had been sent for safety, and set him up as Emir.

Saud's mother, Mudi bint Subhan (q.v.), was first married to the Emir Mohammed er-Rashid, who died in 1897. On his death she married Abdul Aziz, his nephew. The Emir Saud, therefore, cannot be more than eighteen. He has, however, his full complement of wives, who have borne him two sons (infants in 1914). His uncle, Mahmud, died in 1907, leaving a distant cousin, Zamil es-Subhan, to succeed him in his rôle of monitor and vezier. Zamil was murdered in 1914 under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and his place in the



EMIRATE OF JEBEL SHAMMAR, *continued*.

counsels of the Emir was taken by another of the Subhan house, Saud Ibn Saleh es-Subhan (q. v.).

The Emir Saud is said to be an irresponsible boy of violent and ungovernable passions, verging on madness. He has a reputation for cruelty, and, even in Arabia, is accounted shifting and faithless. A Shammari, formerly of his following, but now Governor of Jalajil in Nejd, under Ibn Saud, said to Shakespear in 1914, that Saud showed no sign of being a man beyond having got a son. He has failed to recapture the oasis of Jauf from Nuri es-Shaalan (q. v.), but has maintained his position against Ibn Saud, and the traditional relationship of his house with the Ottoman Government. He has representatives in Damascus, Constantinople, Baghdad, and Nejef. His friendship with the Ottoman Sultan has been rewarded by large presents of arms, by a considerable sum of money sent up with Ashraf Bey (q. v.) early in 1915, and by the title of Pasha. Between Jebel Shammar and Koweit there is a veiled hostility; but in 1914 Saud was on good terms with the Muntefik tribe.

Since the loss of Jauf, his only outlying possession of importance is Teima. In 1914 Kasim had ceased to recognize his authority, and the town of Boreida paid tribute to Ibn Saud. In 1915 Ibn Rashid tried to regain Kasim without success. Between Teima and Hail, the Bishr tribes pay him a small tribute; but the Heteym have made the passage of caravans dangerous, carrying their raiding expeditions almost to the gates of Hail. On the NE. the pasturing grounds of the Shammar tribes and the caravan tracks to Nejef are constantly raided by the Daffir.

The Emir draws his fighting men both from the Shammar tribes, who are devotedly loyal, and from the villagers of the small oases round Hail. One authority states that he can muster, mount, and arm 20,000 men (?); but Doughty put Mohammed er-Rashid's force in his annual raids at only about 800, which was the number the Emir Saud was said to have with him in 1914 in his campaign against Nuri es-Sha'alan. Doughty reckoned that Mohammed could, at the most, mount and arm 3,300 men, of which some 600 were drawn from tribes which are no longer under the control of his successor. Doughty's estimate is probably under the mark, but it can only be by very exceptional stress that Ibn Rashid can muster anything like 10,000 armed men.

The Emir Saud is, virtually, the last of his blood-stained race, except his own infants. The only members of the family, therefore, to be considered are rather Subhans than Rashids.

EMIRATE OF JEBEL SHAMMAR, *continued*.

## FATIMA.

Widow of Subhan, vezier of the Emir Mohammed, and grandmother of the present Emir, Saud, whose mother is her daughter Mudi. An old woman of strong character and considerable political influence. In 1914 she held the keys of the Treasury during the Emir's absence. No decision could be taken without her consent, and though, nominally, the administration of the town was in the hands of Ibrahim es-Subhan (murdered in May 1914), she was *de facto* governor. Said to have great authority over the Emir. She rules the women of the Palace with a rod of iron.

## NURAH BINT ABDUL AZIZ.

Half-sister of the Emir Saud. She was married first to Hamud es-Subhan, who brought back his nephew, the young Emir Saud, from Mecca, and set him upon the throne in 1908. By him she has three sons, Ali, Mohammed, and Mita'ab. The two eldest boys, aged about 13 and 14, are treated with great respect in Hail as the grandsons of the Emir Abdul Aziz. Hamud died in 1909, and Nurah married her brother-in-law, Saud ibn Saleh es-Subhan, the present vezier and murderer of Zamil and Ibrahim. By him she has a son, born in 1913. She is a pretty woman, but is without political influence.

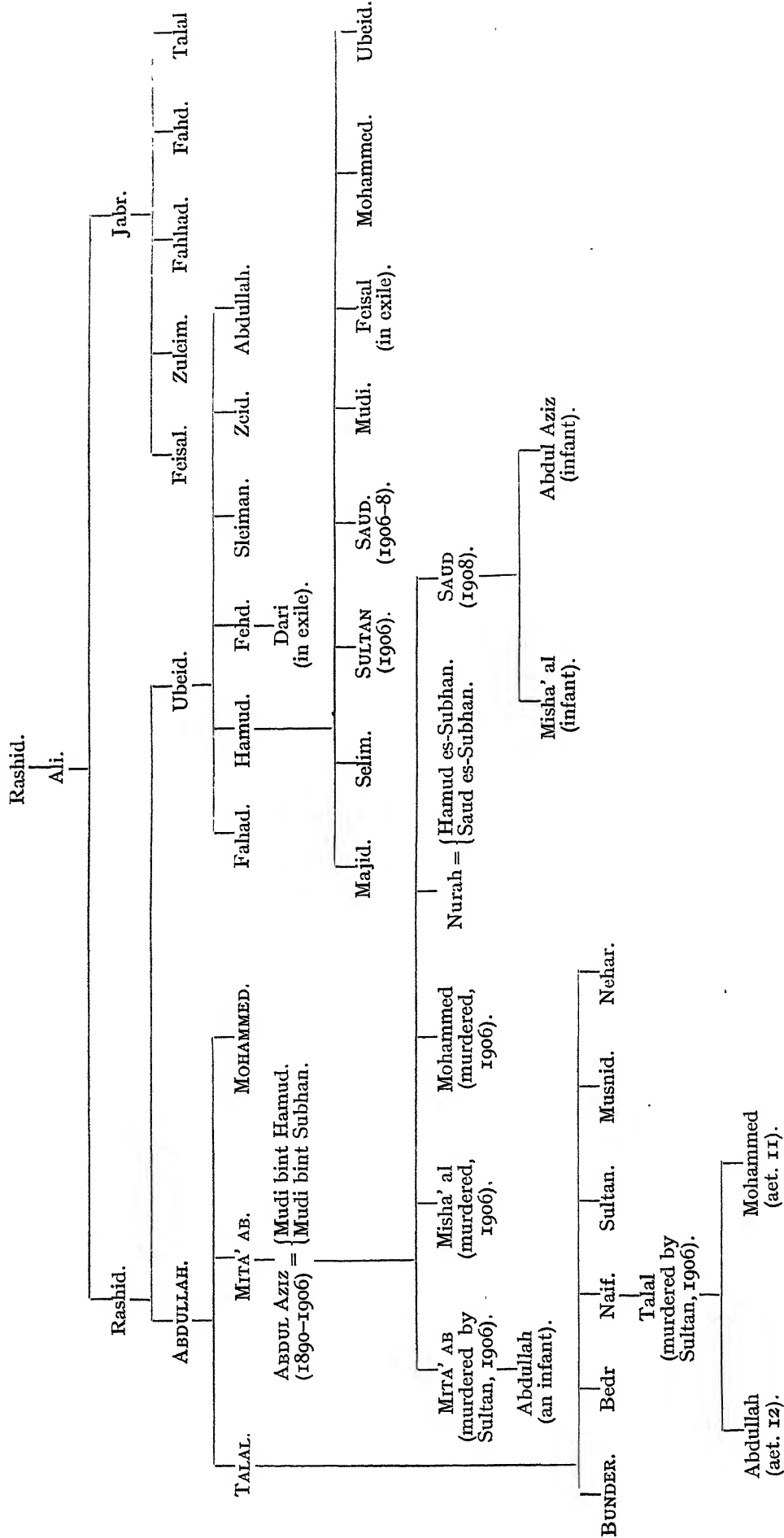
## MUDI BINT SUBHAN.

Daughter of Subhan, vezier to the Emir Mohammed, and of Fatima. She was married first to the Emir Mohammed. On his death in 1897, she married the Emir Abdul Aziz, to whom she bore a son, Saud, the present Emir. She became the wife of Sultan er-Rashid, who was murdered by his brother Saud, and subsequently, of Zamil es-Subhan, murdered in 1914. By the latter she had a child. She is still a beautiful and gracious woman, but she has no political influence, being completely dominated by her mother Fatima (q. v.).

## SAUD IBN SALEH ES-SUBHAN.

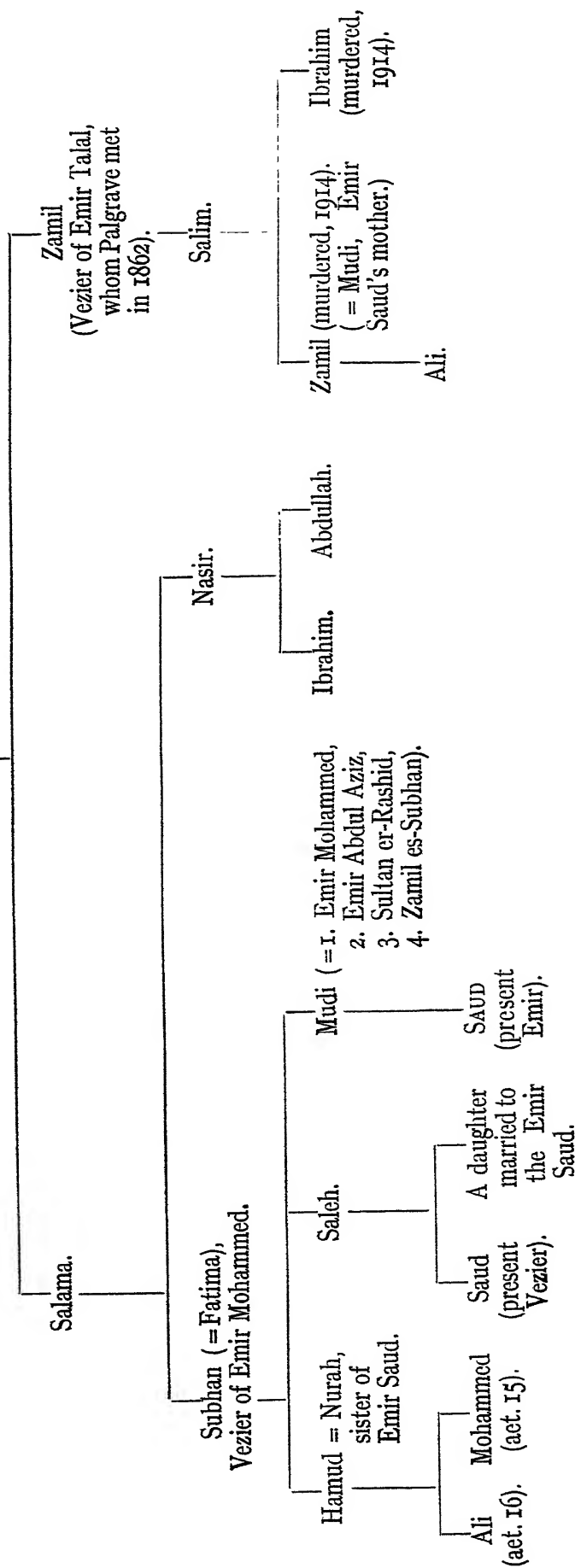
Brother-in-law of the Emir Saud, and vezier; of considerable wealth. Married to Nurah, half-sister of the Emir (q. v.). He instigated the murder of Zamil es-Subhan and his brother Ibrahim in 1914, having bought over the *rajajil*. The Emir's jealousy had been excited by reports of invidious comparisons drawn by the Shammar between himself and Zamil, to whom, in the first instance, he had owed his throne. He therefore acquiesced in the murder, riding on ahead while it was being perpetrated, and he has since accepted Saud as vezier in the room of his victim.

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# SUBHAN FAMILY.

## IBN SUBHAN.



### ABDUL AZIZ HAMUD.

One of the Emir of Hail's *rajajil*, and his agent in Damascus. A constant intercourse is kept up between Damascus and Hail via the Hejaz Railway and Teima. The journey takes six days : four days from Hail to Muaddam by camel, and two from Muaddam by train to Damascus. Abdul Aziz is familiar with Constantinople, where he has been sent on the Emir's business. He was there during the Balkan War.

### ABDUL AZIZ IBN SAID.

Governor of Jalajil in Sedeir for Ibn Saud. A Shammari tribesman. About 32 years of age ; tall and of fine presence. Formerly governor for Ibn Saud in Hasa, and before that one of Ibn Rashid's men in Hail. Spoke disparagingly of the Emir Saud to Shakespear.

### ABDULLAH IBN ASKAR.

Governor of Mejma'a, capital of Sedeir, for Ibn Saud. Hospitably entertained Shakespear in March 1913 in a fine palace, having known him previously in Koweit. So again in 1914. Has a son, Abdul Aziz. His brother was killed at the capture of Katif in 1913.

### ABDULLAH IBN EL-JALAL.

One of the *rajajil* of the Emir of Hail, and a man of some importance. In 1914 he was entrusted with the fetching from Medain Saleh of a large consignment of arms, which was sent down from Damascus in February along the Hejaz Railway. He had requisitioned 1,000 camels for this purpose (50 rifles is a camel load), but had succeeded in obtaining only 400. (N.B.—These are Arab figures, and are probably exaggerated.)

### ABDULLAH IBN SALMAN.

Of Zilfi. Formerly governor for Ibn Saud ; now superseded by Ali ibn Badah (q. v.), but remains the man of most local influence.

### AHMED ET-THANAIYAN.

Of Riad. Born of a Circassian mother. Was educated in Constantinople, and speaks French well. A relative of the Emir, who joined in receiving Leachman. Descended from Ibn Thanaiyan, grandson of the Emir Abdul Aziz I, who ruled Nejd during the Emir Feisal's captivity, and in 1849 tried to hold the power against him.

### AIDA, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : round Teima and over Ard el-Hajar to Kheibar. Claim to be WULD ALI and Anazeh (q. v.).

Chief : FERHAN EL-AIDA.

## ALI IBN BADAH.

Governor of Zilfi (both towns, Shamaliya and Jumbra). About 18 years of age ; pleasant manners. Appointed by Ibn Saud in 1912, after the murder of his uncle. Lives in Zilfi Shamaliya. Received Shakespear in 1914 very hospitably.

## ANEIZA, TOWN (KASIM).

## SALEH IBN ZAMIL.

Emir of Aneiza in Kasim, elected by the townsmen. An oldish man, not bigoted. Of pleasant manners and real influence. Very cordial to Shakespear in 1914, and to Raunkiaer in 1911. Son of the famous Emir who received Doughty in 1878, consistently upheld the liberties of Aneiza against Mohammed ibn Rashid, and was the most redoubtable warrior in Arabia.

*Other notables :*

IBN SAID, famous doctor.

MAHD ES-SULEIMAN.

ABDULLAH IBN ZAMIL, brother of the Emir.

HAIKA ET-THAAIRK, old and deaf, brother of Mukbil et-Thakir of Bahrein.

## IBN HAYA.

A family of some importance at Aneiza. One of the brothers was killed by the former Emir of Aneiza, Abdul Aziz ibn Sleim ; two of the others, Saleh Haya and Hamad, together with a nephew, Ibrahim, were living in dudgeon at Hail in 1914. Ibn Saud had offered them blood money which they refused, saying that they must have a life. They intended to join a raiding expedition, which was to be sent out from Hail against Aneiza in the autumn of 1914, but it was generally believed that when they had taken their revenge for the slain, they would declare in favour of Ibn Saud.

ASHRAF, THE. (See *Handbook*.)

See *Region I*. Four sections live in Nejd.

ATEIBA, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

See *Region I*. One of the two main sections, the BERGA, ranges in Nejd, from Kasim to Woshm and Aflaj. It does not obey Ibn Saud, but acknowledges the Sherif of Mecca.

BARIA, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range with the Meteyr (q.v.) in Eastern Kasim. At feud with Ibn Rashid.

Chief : NAIF IBN MASIS.

## BOREIDA, TOWN (KASIM).

## FAHAD IBN MA'AMIR.

Emir, appointed by Ibn Saud. A weak man of disagreeable manners, who gave Raunkiaer much trouble in 1911, and was only tolerably civil to Shakespear in 1914. Under the influence of negro slaves. The Ma'amir family is of old standing in Nejd, having been sheikhs in Wady Hanifa in the time of the first Ibn Saud.

*Other notables :*

ABDUL KHALMAN IBN MA'AMIR, brother (?) of the Emir.

ABBAS EL-FALEIJI, rich merchant.

IBN SHIBRIN.

ABDULLAH EL-KHALIFA.

A fat and greasy Arab who once kept a shop in Cairo. Becoming bankrupt, he worked his way as a fireman to New York, and there drove a hackney. Saved about £1,000, and returned to Boreida. Has made more money, e.g. at Bombay in 1913, and is now rich and of much consideration.

FEJR, TRIBE (FUKARA). (See *Handbook*.)

Range: about Teima and over the Ard el-Hajar, and into N. Hejaz. A section of WULD SULEIMAN?

Chief: SHEHAB EL-FAKIR.

HARB, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

See *Region I*. One of the three great sections, the BENI SALEM, ranges towards Jebel Shammar on the west, and used to follow the Ibn Rashids in Emir Mohammed's time. Now it follows (if any one) the Sherif.

## MAHD IBN SAUD.

Emir of Shakra (Woshm); received Shakespear hospitably. Not bigoted. Now subservient to Ibn Saud, but formerly hostile (Shakra resisted him for 45 days). A young man of pleasant manners and enlightened views. No relation of the Emirs of Riad.

## MUSAAD ES-SUWEILIM.

Of Riad. Representative of a wealthy noble house, descended directly from the first Mohammed ibn Saud. An ancestor, Ibn Suweilim, delivered up the usurper, Ibn Thanaiyan, to the Emir Feisal in 1849. Musaad, who had been Ibn Saud's envoy to our Resident at Koweit in 1906, met and entertained Shakespear in Riad in 1914.

METEYR, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Two great sections ranging respectively: I. Kasim across to Hejaz, following usually Ibn Saud. II. The Koweit district, some-

times going with the Sultan of Koweit, sometimes with the Muntefik, sometimes with Ibn Rashid.

Chief of the Alwi section of II :

FEISAL IBN SULTAN ED-DAWISH.

The most powerful Meteyr sheikh. Fat, but energetic and warlike. Fought Ibn Rashid in the spring of 1915, and afterwards tried to come to terms with Ibn Saud. Had relations with Shakespear at Koweit. Of considerable reputation in the desert as a raider.

SAAD IBN ABDUL MOHSIN ES-SEDEIRI.

Governor of Ghat in Sedeir ; nearly related to Ibn Saud on the mother's side. Man of about 45, thin and wizened. Received Shakespear well in 1914. Was at the capture of Hofuf (Hasa) by Ibn Saud in 1913.

S'BIA, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: part between Nejd and Asir, up to Wady Ranya ; part east of Nejd and Kasim. Subjects of Ibn Saud.

SAHUL, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: steppe west of Nejd. Subjects of Ibn Saud.

SHAMMAR, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

See IBN RASHID. Three main sections of this great tribe range in the Nafud and Jebel Shammar :

- I. SINJARA. Chief : None paramount except Ibn Rashid (?).
- II. ABDA. Chiefs : IBN JEBRIN ; IBN 'AJIL ; IBN ALI.
- III. ASLAM. Chief : SALIM IBN TAWALA.

The fourth great section, the JERBA, is in Mesopotamia (Region VIII).

SAID EL-MOHAMMED.

Head eunuch of the palace at Hail, a position he has occupied since the days of the Emir Mohammed. A coal-black negro of villainous aspect. He is the agent of Fatima, the grandmother of the Emir Saud, and has considerable power. He enjoys great consideration in the town.

TAMIM, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

In Kasim, where mostly townsmen. Also found in other regions ; in small groups.

TURKIYYEY.

A Circassian slave girl, one of the four sent by the Sultan Abdul Hamid to Mohammed er-Rashid. She was married by Mohammed before his death to one of his *rajajil*, Ubeid el-Gharamil, brother



to the standard-bearer of the Hajj, and was given a house in Hail as a marriage portion. She is a woman of quick intelligence, with some influence in the palace, especially among the *harîm*, by whom her knowledge of Constantinople and the outer world is much appreciated.

WULD ALI, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

See Region VI. Some central tribes, e.g. AIDA (q.v.), claim to be Wuld Ali. The latter is rather a group of tribes than one tribe. It originated in Nejd; and there is a section in the western delta and desert of Egypt.

## REGION VI

### SYRIAN DESERT

ANAZEH. (See *Handbook*.)

A great group of tribes which have migrated from Arabia at different times, and now occupy almost the whole Syrian desert, except the south-eastern part, as well as some of NW. Arabia. It is not a federation, since certain of its components are in perpetual feud with others. The group has not, and never has had, one Paramount Chief; and the name must be regarded rather as a geographical term than anything else.

All classifications of its components are unsatisfactory, the best native authorities differing: and since no scientific arrangement of the tribes by their origin or affinities ever seems to represent actual social or political grouping—the latter, moreover, being subject to continual change—it will be best here to attempt no classification whatever. The greater tribes within the group will simply be enumerated in alphabetical order, without distinction into DHANA MUSLIM and DHANA UBEID, northern and southern, or any other arrangement.

1. AMARAT (a section of BISHR).

Range: the E. central Hamad (summer), and S. Hamad and E. Nafud (winter).

Paramount Chief:

FAHD BEY IBN ABDUL MOHSIN EL-HADHDHAL.

A man over 60, not very intelligent; a pan-Arabist, who hates the Turks for personal reasons, having been imprisoned by them at Mosul more than once. He owns profitable palm-gardens at Ghazareh near Kerbela, and has planted lands on the Euphrates at Baghdadi. He is much respected in the desert, but is now old and timid, pre-occupied by anxieties about his settled property, the value of which, he fears, may be diminished by the opening of the Habbaniya Escape. It is essential for him to remain on good terms with whoever controls the water of the Euphrates.

Two main sections:

I. HIBLAN. Chief: FAHD IBN DUEIM EL-HADHDHAL.

II. DAHAMISHA. Chief: MOHAMMED IBN TURKI EL-MIJLAD.

ANAZEH, *continued*.

## 2. FEDA'AN (a section of BISHR).

Range: the Northern Hamad.

Two main sections:

I. DHANA KUHEIL. Chief: HASHIM IBN MEHEID.

Next to Nuri es-Sha'alan of the Roala, perhaps the most powerful of the Anazeh Chiefs, and certainly abler than he. Age about 40. Intelligent, very open-minded, fond of money, and vain; anti-Turk and pan-Arab. Loves politics and his own free-will.

II. DHANA MAJID. Chief: HASHIM IBN GAYSHISH.

3. MAHALAF, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: Hauran (summer), and Wady Sirhan (winter).

No one paramount chief.

## 4. ROALA.

Range: from Hauran to the south of the Nafud and across to the Euphrates.

Paramount Chief:

NURI BEY ES-SHA'ALAN.

Perhaps the most powerful individual chief among the Bedawis. Reported to have been ordered in August 1914 not to go to the desert, but to collect camels for the Turks; but refused and removed his tribe. A man between 50 and 60; fond of politics and intrigue, but rather obtuse. He has three or four sons, of whom one is, at present, at Mecca with the Sherif. Has joined pan-Arab movement. Nurses a bitter grudge against the Ottoman Government by reason of his having been invited to Damascus by Sami Pasha in 1911, and held there imprisoned. Has captured the oasis of Jauf from Ibn Rashid, and fears the extension of the Hejaz Railway down W. Sirhan, a project under discussion in 1913. He is said to rule over 5,000 to 6,000 tents (like all Arab figures the number is probably exaggerated).

NAUAZ IBN NURI ES-SHA'ALAN.

Son of the paramount chief of the Roala, and governor of Jauf since it was taken from Ibn Rashid. A man of considerable intelligence and some education; regarded by the pan-Arab party in Damascus as a stanch adherent and a valuable ally. His reputation bids fair to eclipse that of his father. His little son, Sultan, in his absence, received Shakespear at Jauf in 1914.

The tribe has ten main sections.

## 5. SEBA'A (a section of BISHR).

Range: east of Orontes Valley (summer); Aleppo to the Euphrates (winter).

ANAZEHE, *continued.*

Two main sections :

I. UBEIDA. Chief : BURJIS IBN HADEIB.

II. GOMUSSA. Chief : GITHWAN IBN MURSHID.

## 6. WULD ALI.

Range : Beka'a to Homs (summer) ; central west Hamad (winter).

Chiefs : RASHID IBN SMEYR ; MOH. ET-TAYYAR ; SAUD IBN MILHEM.

DAFFIR, TRIBE. (See *Handbook.*)

Range : NE. Nejd and E. Nafud up to Samawa. At feud with Sultan of Koweit and with Ibn Rashid.

Paramount Chief : HAMUD IBN SUWEIT.

## DER EZ-ZOR, Notables of :

1. WAIS EL-GHARMANI EFF. Arab. President of Municipality ; good man.
2. HUSSEIN TAHUR EFF. Arab. Mejlis.
3. HABASH EFF. Arab. Mejlis.
4. HUSSEIN ABU AMSHI EFF. Syrian Catholic.
5. JIRJIS SUKUR. Syrian Catholic.
6. KEIK AGHA. Armenian.
7. MARDIZ AGHA. Armenian.

DULEIM, TRIBE. (See *Handbook.*)

Range : along both banks of the Euphrates from Feluja to Ana, and the E. Hamad.

## ALI SULEIMAN IBN SHERKI.

One of the Paramount Sheikhs of the Duleim (the other is IBN KUAD). He is on excellent terms with the Government ; but moments of tension are apt to occur when his people raid the Euphrates caravan road. The Duleim was put down with a strong hand by Nazim Pasha in 1910-11. Jemal, when Vali of Irak, struck up a friendship with Ali Suleiman, and gave him a general invitation to visit him in Constantinople. Ali Suleiman owns cultivated lands and a house at Ramadi. He is a man of mediocre wits, but has inherited a considerable position from his father, who was a notable strong man in the desert. The Duleim maintain friendly relations with the Amarat.

HAMAIIDA, TRIBE. (See *Handbook.*)

Range : W. of Dead Sea and N. of Kerak.

No Paramount Chief.

ISSA, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : south of Hauran.

Chief : IBN MAHDI.

MOHAMMED PASHA JERUDI.

Hereditary Chief of the oasis of Jerud ; he has a house in Damascus where he spends the winter, and is very well known. He is of Anazeh stock, a man verging on 70, fat and infirm. He breeds horses, and maintains good relations with the tribes. Has been a source of considerable trouble to the Ottoman Government, but is nevertheless useful as an intermediary with the tribes. It is owing to his position in the desert that he has enjoyed more clemency than he deserved. Wealthy and avaricious.

MOHAMMED, SHEIKH OF TADMOR.

A fine looking man who has been in Europe, and maintains constant relations with H. M. Consulate at Damascus. A settled Arab who controls the Mudir of Tadmor, and makes money out of the traffic on the road from Hit to Damascus, but has no tribal influence.

MUNTEFIK, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : the west bank of the Shatt el-Arab up to near Samawa.

Paramount Chief :

AJAIMI IBN SA'ADUN.

Succeeded his father (put to death at Aleppo) in 1911. Not so powerful with the various sections of this much-subdivided tribe as his father. At first anti-Turk, and had designs on Basra. Was forestalled by our advance in 1915, and turned against us ; but lost much prestige by inaction at the battle of Shaiba. Has operated against the Sultan of Koweit. A man of bad reputation among Arabs.

SOKHR, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range : the Hauran and south to the Dead Sea and Jauf, and across the Hamad. An " independent " tribe.

Paramount Chief :

TALAL IBN FAIZ ABU MESHKUR.

About 35 years of age ; a man of fierce energy, and great pride. Conceals his thoughts, but is of moderate intelligence. Claims to be able to call on 10,000 men (?). He is an Ottoman official, being Kaimmakam of Jiza, in the vicinity of which village he holds cultivated lands ; nevertheless, the pan-Arab party in Damascus claims him as a stanch adherent. The Beni Sokhr are responsible for the Hajj line from Jiza to Kerak. Their southern pastures run down as far as the Jebel Tubeik. They summer round Madeba and in the Ghor. The Chief's

father, Faiz, is still alive, but plays less part than the son in desert politics. The Faiz group owns about 500 tents; the whole of the B. Sokhr tribe about 1,500. Talal refused to provide camels for the Turkish attack on the Canal in January 1915.

SERDIA, TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: south and south-east of the Hauran.

Paramount Chief:

GHALIB IBN MITA'AB EL-GANJ.

The Serdia are an offshoot of the B. Sokhr, but are usually at feud with the latter, and always with the Roala. Ghalib is on good terms with the Turkish authorities, and was favoured by Sami Pasha in 1911. He has many friends in Damascus, and is said by them to be a sound Arab Unionist. He commands about 150 tents.

SOLEYB (SOLUBBA), TRIBE. (See *Handbook*.)

Range: everywhere in the Syrian and Arabian deserts and steppes, but especially the E. Hamad. No tribal organization or chief, but scattered tents of hunters, &c., respected by all the great tribes.

## REGION VII

### SINAI AND SOUTHERNMOST PALESTINE

#### ABU JABIR.

A family of Christians of Nazarene origin, now settled at Salt, and owning lands on the Hajj Railway north of Jiza, at Yadudeh. There the two brothers, ABU SALEH FREH and ABU SAID FERHAN, have built a substantial stone house. They are men of intelligence and great physical vigour, well known and much respected in the desert on account of the unlimited hospitality which they extend to the tribes. They are anxious to improve the cultivation of their lands, and complain bitterly of the hindrances which the Ottoman Government puts in their way, and the complete lack of protection which it affords. At Juweideh, three or four miles from Yadudeh, another of the family, SELIM ABU JABIR, has a farm, while farther south, at Urum Kundum, the BSHARRA family, related by marriage to the Abu Jabir, have a large farm. A notable group of sturdy cultivators, holding their own against the tribes. One of the Bsharra sons, Hanna, was educated in Switzerland, and has taken an agricultural degree. Another Christian, Nimrud Hassan, has a small farm at Tnaib, SE. of Urum Kundum. Tnaib is about the limit of possible cultivation, owing to the lack of rain farther east.

#### AMRAN, TRIBE.

Range : eastern Tih desert.

#### ASHRAF BEY.

Governor of el-Arish ; reported to have been sent on a mission to Ibn Rashid in Hail early in 1915, with a large sum of money, but has returned, and had typhoid at Jerusalem in August 1915. Condemned to death at Smyrna some years ago, escaped to Baghdad and joined the Kurds, inciting them against Abdul Hamid. Pardoned after the Revolution, he joined Enver in Cyrenaica, and proved an efficient guerrilla leader. In the Balkan War was Chief of the Moslem comitajis in Thrace, and committed atrocities on Greek villages. He was one of the originators of the Gumuljina government, which united Greek and Moslem comitajis against the Bulgars ; people of influence joined his bands (e.g. two sons of Deli Fuad Pasha), and he was helped and financed by the Ottoman Government. But Izzet Pasha, when Minister of War, made an effort to disband his forces. While in Sinai he raised an irregular corps. His body-guard, a Nubian, was caught in Egypt and hanged for a spy.

AZAZMA, SUB-TRIBE (of the Igheini section of the BILLI, q.v.).

Range : the Negeb and the Tih deserts.

Principal Sheikhs : AUDEH ABU JEBEILA of the ZAWARBA clan, and SULEIMAN ABU ASA of the ASEIAT section.

GAZA, NOTABLES OF :

1. HASSAN EFF. KHAYAL. Arab.
2. MOHAMMED SAID EFF. EL-HUSSEINI. Arab.

HAIWAT, TRIBE.

Range : Negeb, SE. of Beersheba.

Chief :

HAMAD ES-SUFI.

Also Chief of the Najamet sub-tribe of the Terabin ; of Beersheba. Active in helping Turkish propaganda in autumn 1914, and claimed to have been made a Pasha. He has a stone house at Beersheba, and is local Mayor (Reis el-Beladieh), but possesses only about 20 camels ; age about 70. His son, Jadira, age about 30, has no great influence outside his own tribe. Hamad's father was killed by the Abu Sittah, another Terabin sub-tribe, and Hamad has a blood-feud with them. His authority is not widely recognized outside his own sub-tribe, but the small allied tribe of the Haiwat is under him. Afraid of the Turks, and lately (December 1915) said to have become disaffected towards them, and to have refused to put his men into Turkish uniform.

HANAJRA, TRIBE.

Range : Negeb and eastward.

No Paramount Chief.

MAAZA, TRIBE.

Range : SE. of the Dead Sea. Their sheikh lives in Kerak.

SAIIDIIN, SUB-TRIBE (of HOWEITAT, q.v.).

Range : S. of the Dead Sea from Ma'an to Akaba.

Chief :

HUSSEIN IBN HUMEITA.

Reported a brave honest man, who can obtain a large number of camels, at need, from the main body of the Howeitat.

SAWARKA, SUB-TRIBE (of HOWEITAT).

Range : Central Sinai.

Chief : IBN ARADA.

TERABIN, TRIBE.

Range : from Beersheba to Tor, and up towards Kerak.

No Paramount Chief. Principal sheikh : HAMAD ES-SUFI (q.v.).



## TEWFIK BEY.

Deputy for Kerak in the Ottoman Parliament. Speaks Turkish as well as Arabic. Moderate intelligence, vain and grasping. Hard up. About 30 years of age. Has a cousin, Areifan Effendi, called "Sheikh Mushayekh el-Kerakia", a rich Turcized Arab of about same age ; mudir of Khaka ; stupid, proud, ambitious. Both took part in a rising at Kerak against the Turks in 1901.

## THULAM, TRIBE.

Range : S. Palestine from Gaza to the Dead Sea.

Paramount Chief :

SALIM ABU IRBEIA.

An intelligent, well-mannered Arab of real influence with his tribe, and paramount over its sub-tribes, which total some 2,000 souls, with, perhaps, 2,000 camels.

## TIAHA, TRIBE.

Range : S. Palestine and in the Sinai Peninsula.

No Paramount Chief.

## REGION VIII

### NORTHERN MESOPOTAMIA

#### ABDUL KADER PASHA, HAJJI GOZE.

Kurdish notable of Mardin. Refused to join C.U.P., but may now have been forced to join. Anti-Turk at heart. Good reliable man, who has interfered to stop massacres, and has protected Christians.

#### BASRAWI.

Chief of the Kitkan section of the Berazia Kurds. Lives S. of Arab Punar, near Seruj. Is about 45 years old, drinks and gambles, and is short of money. A moderate man, speaking Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic, and Armenian; very cunning, with some idea of politics. His tribe was a small one, but his personal reputation as a "sheitan" (gained by some successful disputes with the Turkish Government) has caused many smaller clans to adhere to him, and he has now the most weight between the Euphrates, Harran, and Rakka. Has a sense of humour; dislikes Germans. His eldest son is dull; his younger, about 17, more influential.

#### BIREJIK, NOTABLES OF.

1. AHMED EFF. MIRKELAM (Zadé). Turk (of Zormara). Bad.
2. MUSTAFA EFF. NEJIB EFF. (Zadé). Turk. Bad.
3. HAJJI ZAKARIA EFF. Sons. Turk. Good.
4. SHEIKH EFF. SH. TAHA (Zadé). Turk. Good.
5. SALEH BEY. Turk. Bad.
6. SALEH KHAYALI EFF. Turk. C.U.P. Local President.
7. ABDUL AZIZ EFF. MIRKELAM (Zadé). Turk.
8. GHAZAR AGHA GHAZARIAN, Brothers. Armenian.
9. BOGHOS AGHA BALABANIAN. Armenian.
10. STEFAN EFF. BAGHIJIAN. Armenian.

#### DIARBETR, NOTABLES OF.

1. MUSTAFA BEY JEMAL. Kurd. (v. Jemal P.; Family of.)
2. FUAD BEY JEMAL. Kurd. (v. Jemal P.; Family of.)
3. KAZIM BEY JEMAL. Kurd. (v. Jemal P.; Family of.)
4. FEIZI BEY. Kurd. M.P. (q.v.).
5. MUFTI HOJA IBRAHIM EFF. Kurd. (v. FEIZI BEY.)
6. ABDUL KADER PASHA. Kurd. Age 75. Good humane man.
7. ARIF BEY (Jevranli Zadé). Kurd. Good man, Mejliss, not C.U.P.

DIARBEKR, NOTABLES OF, *continued*.

8. BEKIL BEY (Nakib el-Ashraf). Age 30 ; good, but not powerful.
9. NIAZI BEY. Kurd. Not C.U.P. ; but bad. Implicated in massacres.
10. SULEIMAN EFF. Kurd. Bad ; C.U.P. One-eyed.
11. GHAZARIAN, Family. Armenian (q. v.).
12. HANDALIAN, GHARABET EFF. Armenian (q. v.). Member of Mejliss, probably killed.
13. HANDALIAN, HAGOB EFF. Armenian (q. v.). Member of Mejliss, probably killed.
14. TURPANJIAN, MUGADITCH EFF. Armenian. Three sons, probably killed.

## FARUKI, SHERIF MOHAMMED EL-.

Formerly an officer (captain) in the Turkish Army ; deserted to us at Anafarta, and subsequently was sent to Cairo, where he gave valuable information to us about the pan-Arab movement, of which he had become an adherent when A.D.C. to Fakhri Pasha at Aleppo in 1914. Was imprisoned there, but sent to Gallipoli (to be killed ?). Born 1891 at Mosul, of the Faruk family, one of great distinction there and at Damascus ; knows some French and a little Russian. Wishes to be sent to the Sherif of Mecca. Will do all in his power to forward Arab movement. Is a man of energy, determination, and courage ; a descendant of the Prophet ; friend of Aziz Bey el-Masri (q. v.).

## FEIZI BEY.

Kurd. M.P. for Diarbekr ; C.U.P. A man of about 35, strongly pro-Turk and Germanophil. Son of one of the prominent murderers of 1895, and an enemy of Ibrahim Pasha of Viranshehr. Has had his brother, HOJA IBRAHIM EFFENDI, made Mufti, though a man of bad character.

## GHAZARIAN, FAMILY OF.

A very wealthy and influential Armenian family of Diarbekr, owning 25 villages. Has suffered in the recent massacres, four of its notables being reported killed. Before this the heads of the family were EMSIA and JIRGHIS EFFENDIS, brothers, both of the Mejliss. Also BOUTROS EFF.

## IBRAHIM PASHA, FAMILY OF.

Of Viranshehr, near Harran, province of Urfa. Hereditary Chiefs of the Milli Kurds. The present Chief is Ibrahim's eldest brother, MAHMUD BEY, Miralai of the Ashiret Kafir Suwari Alaileri (light tribal cavalry), formerly Hamidieh Horse. But the

most influential is Ibrahim's son, HALIL BEY, Miralai, who owes much to the support of the British Consulate at Diarbekr. His brother, ISMAIL BEY, is also of importance.

Ibrahim Pasha, who made the family fortunes, reorganized his tribe after its Chief, his father, had been long imprisoned in Constantinople by Sultan Abdul Aziz. He himself was thrown into prison at Sivas, but escaped. During Abdul Hamid's reign, he federated tribes, and began to assume the airs of an independent prince. The Revolution of 1908 found him at Salahieh, Damascus, whence he tried to get home, but was chased into the desert after swimming the Euphrates at Kalaat en-Nejm, and died in mid-Mesopotamia (1908). He was Anglophil. His son, ABDUL HAMID, made terms with the Turks, but was treacherously imprisoned and died. His brother, HALIL, obtained his liberty, and commanded a troop in the Balkan War, re-establishing Milli prestige. He is reported to be now in the Caucasus. Ibrahim's widow, Hansa Hanum, manages the affairs of the Federation. The family cherishes a desire to avenge Ibrahim, and would not hesitate to throw over the Turks.

#### JEMAL PASHA, FAMILY OF.

Leading Kurds of Diarbekr. Of the nine sons of Jemal Pasha, the eldest, MUSTAFA BEY, is a leading member of the Mejliss, and has great influence. The second, FUAD BEY, is C.U.P. and a clever unscrupulous ruffian. The third, KASIM BEY, was much implicated in the Armenian massacre of 1895. The other six are of less account.

#### JABUR, TRIBE.

Range : Khabur Valley and across towards Mosul. Also near Baghdad.

Chief :

#### IBN ZUHEIR.

He owes his release from a Turkish prison to the British Consulate at Diarbekr. The Jabur are a sub-tribe of the Kaabina section of the Beni Sokhr (q. v.), which ranges the Hamad from Kerak near the Dead Sea to the Euphrates.

#### MARDIN, NOTABLES OF.

1. ABDUL KADER PASHA, HAJJI GOZE (Zadé) (q. v.). Kurd.
2. HAJJI ABDUL KHAFUR. Kurd.
3. SAID BEY (Major). Kurd. M.P., C.U.P.
4. SHEIKH NASARI. Kurd.
5. ISMAIL EFF. Kurd.
6. MILLIE, House of. Kurd.
7. HAJJI KARMO, House of. Kurd.
8. SURRI EFF, House of. Kurd. Good.
9. AMUS SHARISTAN. Syrian.

MARDIN, NOTABLES OF, *continued*.

10. SHOHA, House of. Chaldean.
11. JENANGHI, House of. Armenian Catholic.
12. KASPO, House of. Armenian Catholic.
13. ISKENDER ADEM, House of. Armenian Catholic.

## MOSUL, NOTABLES OF.

1. MOHAMMED PASHA SABUNJI. Arab. Principal Resident.
2. ABDUL BEKIR HAMO KADO. Kurd?
3. HASSAN EFF. SHERBETJI. Arab.
4. HAJJI SELIM DABAGH. Arab.
5. KASIM EL-GASO. Arab.
6. EMIN DAUD AGHA. Arab.
7. KASIM AGHA, House of. Arab.
8. YUNUS BEY IBN ABDUL JELIL, House of. Arab.
9. RUDWANLI, House of. Arab.
10. EMMANUEL, Archbishop. Syrian. Chaldean Patriarch.
11. LUTRAN JIRJIS, Archbishop. Syrian. Jacobite Patriarch.
12. ABDUL KERIM SHUKAIR. Syrian.
13. HANA GHAZALA. Syrian. Chaldean.
14. SARSEM, House of. Syrian.
15. DAUD AGHA, House of. Syrian.
16. HADI BEITHON, House of. Syrian.

## NASR ED-DIN, SHEIKH.

Of Tillu. A very holy, religious, and influential personage.

## SHAMMAR, TRIBE.

*See Region V.*

The northern section of the tribe, the JERBA, ranges Mesopotamia from Diarbekr to Hit and Samarra; and from Der ez-Zor to Mosul. 37,000 tents. It has, virtually, no relations with the southern sections.

Paramount Chief :

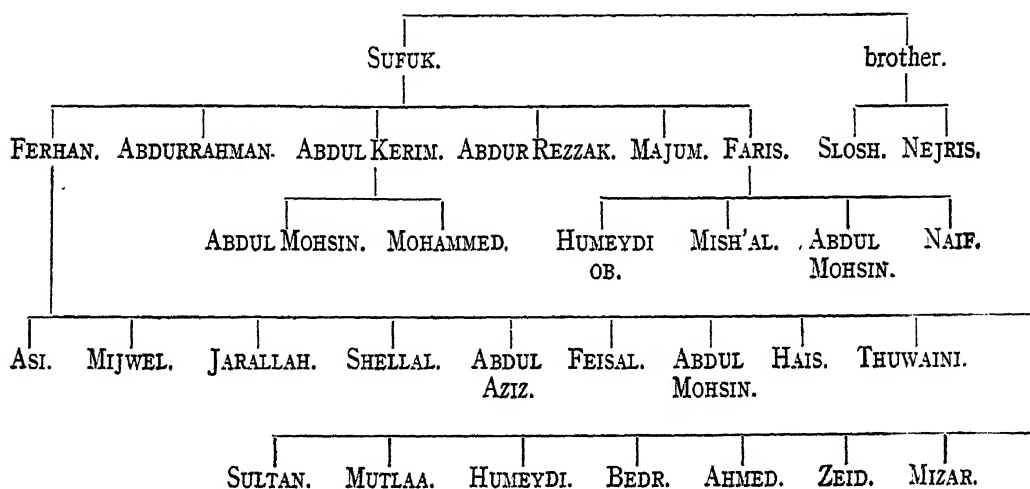
ASI IBN FERHAN EL-JERBA.

Also chief in particular of the Khirisa sub-tribe (2,000 tents). Son of the famous Ferhan, a life-long rebel against the Turks, who received the Blunts, &c., and was the most powerful tribal chief of his time. In the winter of 1910-11, during Nazim Pasha's administration of the Irak, his chief of staff, Riza Bey, was sent up to settle Shammar difficulties, and receive the sheep and camel tax, long in arrears. Asi, who enjoys an excellent reputation for good faith and trustworthiness, was at that time appointed by Riza Bey paramount Sheikh of all the northern Shammar, and made responsible to the Government for the maintenance of peace and the payment

of taxes. The Shammar tents are reckoned at about 15,000, and the Germans at Kala'at Shergat, who must have been well informed, placed the number of grown men at 45,000.

Between Tekrit and Mosul a brother of Asi, MEJWAL IBN FERHAN, and his son, MOHAMMED IBN MEJWAL, harry the Jabur on the river, and levy a tax on all caravans passing over the road.

#### JERBA FAMILY.



#### TAI, TRIBE.

Range : northernmost Mesopotamia.

Chief :

SULEIMAN BEY IBN ABDURRAHMAN.

If alive, must be nearly 70. A clever man of pacific temper, who kept on terms with the tribal enemy, the Jerba Shammar. If he is dead, his son, ALI IBN SULEIMAN, should be chief.

#### URFA, NOTABLES OF.

1. HALIL AGHA HAJJI HUSSEIN AGHA (Zadé). Turk.
2. MAHMUD NADIM EFF. BEJAN AGHA (Zadé). Turk.  
M.P.
3. HAJJI BEKIR BEY (Niso Zadé). Turk. Persian Consul.
4. HAJJI BEDEH EFF. Turk.
5. SHEIKH SAFAT EFF. Turk. M.P. Good.
6. MUSTAFA AGHA MAHMUDOGHLU (Zadé). Turk. Good.
7. ABRAHAM EFF. ATTARIAN. Armenian.
8. SOGHOMON EFF. KUNAJIAN. Armenian.
9. GARABET EFF. Armenian.
10. NISHAN EFF. DER BEDROSIAN. Armenian.

## REGION IX

### SYRIA

#### ABDUL MELEK, FAMILY OF.

A not very important Druse clan of the Lebanon, the chief member of which is FUAD BEY ABDUL MELEK, of the Administrative Council. He is clever, but not very straight. Belonged to the Jumblatt party, but broke away from Nesib Bey Jumblatt (q. v.), and formed an independent Druse party with Mustafa Bey Amad (q. v.) and Emir Tewfik Arslan (q. v.) in 1908. Though always supported by H.M. Consulate-General, he was one of the first leading Druses to be influenced by the pro-German propaganda. Presumably he wished to save his skin.

#### ABDUL WAHHAB.

A lawyer, native of Damascus; one of the group of younger politicians, who are strong Arab Unionists. Was for some time Mudir at Bab near Aleppo. In the spring of 1914, the Ottoman Government adopted a policy of conciliation towards the Arab party, and Abdul Wahhab was given a lucrative post in the Vilayet of Aleppo. Talks a little French.

#### ABDURRAHMAN PASHA YUSUF.

Of Damascus. A Kurd who is fanatically pro-Turk. Formerly Emir el-Hajj. An opinionated obscurantist and reactionary. Accompanied Assad Shukair (q. v.) on his rounds in autumn 1914, and read Enver's proclamation in the Amawi Mosque at Damascus. Member of the Ottoman Upper Chamber. Is the wealthiest resident, and offered to arm and equip a Kurdish force for the Egyptian expedition: also to collect camels at Akaba, but failed to find any considerable number in 1914. Has much influence with Bedawis, his house being a rendezvous of their sheikhs. Had a dirty dispute about the dowry of his sister, married in 1906, but soon deserted, by the son of Izzet Pasha Holo (q. v.), and again when she remarried. Is believed to have instigated an attempt to assassinate her second husband, a young officer, and, after its failure, to have got him sent to Yemen, and so to have eluded payment.

His half-brother, AHMED, is a ruined spendthrift who was dismissed from the post of Kaimmakam of Jaffa, but afterwards reinstated. Said to be a pleasant fellow.

#### ABDURRAHMAN SHABANDER.

A Moslem doctor in good practice at Damascus, of which town he is a native. Educated at the American College, Beirut, where he won much distinction. A strong Arab Unionist and advocate of tolerance; and the best of the group of younger politicians at

Damascus. Has recently (Jan. 1916) arrived at Basra, offering his services to us. Pro-English, and hostile to the C.U.P. A man of about 35. Talks English fluently.

#### ABELA, FAMILY.

A Levantine Maltese family, several members of which have been in British employ, e.g. Pietro, lately Vice-Consul at Haifa, and Ferdinand, ditto at Saida. The most influential is Pietro, who has a fairly good reputation and some local influence. He is now in Egypt. Ferdinand has not a good reputation, and has little local influence. They are nephew and son respectively of the late James Abela, Vice-Consul at Saida, who had considerable local influence.

#### ABU-IZZEDIN, FAMILY.

Important Druse family of the Lebanon, allied to the Jumblatts, and, like them, very pro-British. Its present generation is more highly educated than any other Druse family, most of the men and some of the women having been to American Colleges in Syria.

The head of the family is SHEIKH NEJIM, for many years a judge of the Court of First Instance; but more influential are his nephews Mohammed Effendi (q.v.) and Suleiman Effendi, an official of the Sudan Government.

#### MOHAMMED ABU IZZEDIN.

Nephew of Sheikh Nejim, head of the family (q.v.), the most cultivated of Druses. Educated at the American College of Beirut. Judge of the Civil Court of Appeal. Honest, impartial, and universally respected. Has considerable influence in Druse matters, and is a strong Anglophil. Has translated many English classic works into Arabic. Age 38.

#### AINTAB, NOTABLES OF.

1. IBRAHIM EFF. AGHA (Zadé). Turk.
2. TAHIR BEY. Turk.
3. ABDO EFF. Kurd?
4. AHMED AGHA BAYAZOGLU. Turk. Good man.
5. ALI BEY RIZA. Turk. M.P.
6. ZENOP BEZJIAN (Professor). Armenian.
7. AGOP BEZJIAN (Dr.). Armenian.
8. SARKIS EFF. KURACHIAN. Armenian.
9. AGHA NAZAR. Armenian.
10. KRIKOR BARZOMIAN. Armenian.

#### ALEPPO, NOTABLES OF.

1. ALI RIZA PASHA ER-RIKABI (q.v.). Arab. Good man.
2. NAFI PASHA JABRI (Zadé). Arab. M.P. Good man.
3. HAMID EFF. JABRI (brother of No. 2). Arab. M.P. Good man.
4. FUAD BEY MUDERIS (Zadé). Arab.
5. SUMAKI (Zadé). Arab.
6. SALEH AGHA KEKHIA (Zadé). Circassian. Good man.



ALEPPO, NOTABLES OF, *continued*.

7. UBARI BASHIR EFF. Arab. Head of Municipality.
8. HAJJI MUSA (Zadé). Arab. M.P.
9. FUAD BEY ADLIEH. Arab. Good man.
10. ANTOUNIAN, Dr. (q.v.). Armenian.
11. HOMSY (Family and house of). Syrian. Catholic.
12. ESWAD (Family and house of). Syrian. Catholic.
13. KHAYAT (Family and house of). Syrian. Catholic.
14. KHURY (Family and house of). Syrian. Catholic.
15. ELYAM (Family and house of). Greek.
16. BASILIOS EFF. ANTAKI. Greek.
17. SUBHI BEY RIFAAT AGHA. Arab.
18. YAHYA EFF. SIDKI. Arab.
19. LUTFI EFF. EN-NUR. Arab.

The two chief Moslem families are the JABRI and MUDERIS ; neither is of good repute.

## ALI RIZA MUNIF.

Governor and O.C. of Lebanon since September 1915. Introduced recruiting into the Mountain in defiance of the Organic Statute. Served in Yemen before the war. His Chief of Staff is MOHAMMED BEY ISMAIL.

## ALI RIZA PASHA ER-RIKABI.

Of Aleppo. A pan-Arabist and pan-Islamist.

## AMAD, MUSTAFA BEY.

Head of a Druse clan of the Lebanon, who till 1908 were stanch supporters of the Jumblatts, but fell away owing to Nesib Bey Jumblatt's use of his newly formed compact with Emir Mustafa Arslan to secure places in the Administration for his own relations and personal friends to the exclusion of the other Druse clans serving under his leadership. Mustafa Bey, with Fuad Bey Abdul Melek (q.v.), formed what was practically a third Druse party. A man of not much education but of strong will. Fearless, and possessed of some means. President of the Court of Appeal—the most lucrative and important Druse office. Very strong Anglophil, who was, in consequence, imprisoned for six months by the court-martial on the outbreak of war. Age 45.

## AMUN, DAUD.

A Greek Catholic lawyer of the Lebanon. Until recently practised in Cairo successfully, but gave up his practice to come back to the Lebanon as a "Reformer" after the establishment of the Constitution. Was immediately elected Member of the Council for Der el-Kamar, hitherto unrepresented. Astute, energetic, and a sort of free-lance. Honest. He found the task of battling against corruption in high quarters very great, but was making some headway before the war. Enlightened and travelled, but a gambler. Age 40.

## ANTIOCH, NOTABLES OF.

1. VAHID AGHA ABDULGHANI AGHA (Zadé). Turk.
2. RAFET AGHA BEREKET (Zadé). Turk.
3. ZIVER PASHA. Turk.
4. AHMED AGHA TURKMAN (Zadé). Turk. M.P.
5. MOHAMMED EFF. TURKMAN (Zadé). Turk. Humane, helped the Suedia Armenians.
6. MOSES EFF. KANDAKJIAN. Armenian.
7. HAJJI GARABET HILMI. Armenian. Son of No. 6.
8. NIKOLAS DIMITRIOU KHURY. Greek.
9. JEBRA KHURY, Brothers. Syrian.
10. KHURY VAH. Syrian.

## PATRIARCHS, OF

1. SYRIAN CATHOLIC.

A very shrewd old man, who, though very anti-Turkish, has managed to steer clear of the dangers of his position. An active but discreet supporter of the Syrian "Reform" party. Age about 60. Resides at Beirut.

2. GREEK CATHOLIC.

A personage of some importance and of fair education. His seat is nominally at Damascus, but he has hitherto resided a great deal in Egypt. Has always entertained friendly relations with H.M. Consulates in Syria, in order to secure their good offices against Maronite influences.

3. GREEK ORTHODOX.

GARASIMOS. Of no great abilities. Owes his position to Russian support (moral and financial) against the Oecumenical Patriarch's candidate. Attended Romanoff celebrations at Petrograd and Moscow under special invitation, and was made much of. Age about 65. Residence, Damascus.

## ANTOUNIAN, DR.

Of Aleppo. Armenian physician and surgeon; trained in America and England. He and his family (son was at Cambridge) speak English perfectly. Has built and equipped an excellent hospital near the British Consulate. A man of knowledge and enlightenment, and possessing much influence with all classes of the population.

## ANZARUT, EZRA.

Of Beirut. British Jew from Gibraltar. Does a very large business in Manchester goods. Has very extensive dealings with the interior, and agents all over the country. He and his son LEON have always proved useful to the Consulate-General. They enjoy a good reputation, and keep aloof from local politics. On excellent terms with the authorities, owing, no doubt, to judicious

ANZARUT, EZRA, *continued*.

private "loans" and generous contributions to local charities. It is supposed that they were not interned with the other British subjects in Beirut.

## ARIF PASHA MARDINLI.

A native of Mardin. Was Vali of Damascus. Young Turk, but did not hit it off with Talaat Bey, principally over the Arab question. Resigned in the early part of 1914, and went to reside in Egypt, feeling it unsafe to return to Constantinople. Was not a strong Vali, but honest and just. Has private means of his own. His personal relations with H.M. Consuls at Damascus and Beirut were good, and he has decided pro-British sympathies. Has an English governess for his daughter.

## ARSLAN, FAMILY.

Shares the leadership of the Druses of the Lebanon with the Jumblatt family (q.v.), with whom it was in a state of feud till 1908, when a reconciliation took place, under the auspices of H.M. Consulate-General, between the late Emir Mustafa Arslan and Nesib Bey Jumblatt (q.v.).

The two factions were fairly matched, the Yezbekis (as the Arslan party was named) being supported by the Turkish authorities of the capital, whilst the Jumblatts had much greater financial means and the support of H.M. Consulate-General.

In the person of Emir Mustafa the Yezbekis had a clever but unscrupulous leader, who lost almost all his power with the downfall of the notorious Izzet Pasha Holo (q.v.). He and his sons, the late Mohammed, and Emin (q.v.), as well as his nephew Shakib (q.v.), joined the C.U.P., and under the conditions now prevailing in the Lebanon, Emin and Shakib must have regained the power lost by their father.

The men of the Arslan family are more able than those of the Jumblatt family and their title of Emir gives them social precedence; but they do not possess anything like the landed property owned by their rivals. The family seat is at Ain-Anub in the Shuf District.

A branch of the Arslan family headed by TEWFIK (q.v.), nephew of Mustafa, went over to the Jumblatts some years ago on account of a family quarrel due to the rapacity of Emir Mustafa, and in 1908 left the Jumblatt faction to join the new third party formed by the Amads and Abdul Meleks (q.v.).

Tewfik has two brothers who side with him, EMIN of the Turkish Consular Service, now at Buenos Aires, and FUAD, nominally of the Turkish Diplomatic Service, but generally credited with a mission in the Lebanon of a less public nature.

## EMIN ARSLAN, EMIR.

Druse. Son of the late Emir Mustafa; head of the Arslan family and brother of the late Emir Mohammed, deputy for the Hauran, who was killed on the steps of the Chamber of Deputies in 1909. Emin was himself elected deputy in his brother's place. Previously he was Kaimmakam of the Hauran. He speaks French well, but has not much standing or influence. A great talker, and fond of the bottle. Thoroughly pro-Turkish and anti-British.

## SHAKIB ARSLAN, EMIR.

Nephew of the late Emir Mustafa. Head of one of the principal Druse clans, and rival of Nesib Bey Jumblatt. Was formerly Kaimmakam of the Shuf district of Lebanon. Disciple of Enver Bey and an active C.U.P. agitator. Prolific writer. Went through the Balkan and Tripoli War. Has always opposed the British Consul at Beirut, covertly if not openly; but is an honest and loyal fanatic. Commissioned with Sheikh Shawish to proceed to Medina in 1913 for the inauguration of the Islam University. Sent £700, collected by himself, to the G.O.C., Damascus, towards the War Fund; proposed disarmament of the Maronites; and caused the arrest of the Maronite Patriarch, when Said Bey el-Bustani, Maronite Commandant of Gendarmerie, refused. Intrigued with Sheikh Shawish, proposing to take 200 Druses to Egypt for assassination purposes. (His cousin, SAID ARSLAN, sent a pro-British manifesto to the Druses.)

## TEWFIK ARSLAN, EMIR.

Leader of the pro-British section of the Arslans in opposition to his cousin, Shakib (q. v.). For some years belonged to the Jumblatt party, but left it in 1908 to join the third Druse faction formed by Mustafa Bey Amad (q. v.). Governor of the Shuf district when war broke out. Was imprisoned for six months under order of court-martial. Age 35? Intelligent, active, and has some influence in the Lebanon. Speaks French well. Reliable.

## ASAD PASHA ED-DRUZ.

Of Damascus. Educated in Germany, and once attached to the Kaiser's staff. Instructor in strategy, Staff College, Constantinople, under Von der Goltz, 1886 to 1893; and afterwards O.C. the Fifth Army Corps at Angora; but was retired as a pan-Arab suspect. Age nearly 60 years. A man of energy and character, with much local influence among the upper class. Asad was asked to accompany Von der Goltz as A.D.C. to Syria in November 1915, but the appointment was subsequently cancelled by Enver, who does not trust him.

### ATRASH, FAMILY.

One of the most important Druse families in the Jebel Hauran, and lords of most of the southern villages. It has put up a strong resistance to Turkish encroachments on Druse liberty, and has suffered severely at Turkish hands. For the last fifteen years the leading man of the Atrash house was Yahya, an Anglophil, but he was poisoned recently in prison (1915). NESIB EL-ATRASH, lord of Salkhad, may still be alive—a crafty intriguer of about 40; but with Yahya's death the representative man of the family has disappeared.

### AZIZ BEY EL-MASRI.

Of Arab-Circassian origin; born in Egypt; entered the Turkish army, and rose rapidly to be colonel. Volunteered for the Tripoli War, was the moving force all the time, and took over the Cyrenaican force from Enver when the latter left. Surpassed him, and, after the peace of Ouchy, decided to withdraw, with all his men, via Egypt. The Senussi was annoyed at his desertion, and sent forces after him. Aziz mowed them down with machine-guns. The Senussi at once accused him of taking bribes, and Aziz was arrested when he got to Constantinople, and court-martialled. Enver determined to kill him, but he was saved by Anglo-Egyptian-French effort, and by the legal point that his condemnation would have been for not breaking the Treaty of Ouchy. Retired to Egypt, and has worked there ever since in pan-Arab interests. Is about 45; capable, honest, very energetic, and uncompromising; is not fanatical, and, though an enthusiast, keeps a clear head in politics.

### AZM, FAMILY.

Of much consideration in Damascus and Hamah, and generally in Central Syria. The principal member is:

#### MOHAMMED PASHA EL-AZM.

Of Damascus. Ex-Minister of Efka. Brother of Badi Bey el-Azm, who, with him, telegraphed in the name of the Damascenes in October 1914, assuring Enver of their loyalty (but without authority). A man of great wealth, who, on the whole, is opposed to the Arab movement. Mixed up with Shumacher in the Makarrem petrol mining venture. The younger members of his family are said, however, to be good Arab Unionists. The other Damascene members of it of note are: HAKKI BEY, REFIK BEY, OSMAN BEY, ABDUL KADER BEY, IKLIL BEY EL-MUAYAD, SHEFIK BEY EL-MUAYAD, ABDUL KADER BEY EL-MUAYAD.

### AZMI BEY.

Vali of Beirut since August 1915; original member of the C.U.P. Formerly Vali of Konia. Worked as a Young Turk propagandist in Egypt in 1909. Subsequently Chief of Police at Con-

stantinople, and, with Talaat and Jemal Pasha (q.v.), controlled the city with cruel severity till 1913, when he was obliged to leave the country after the illegal arrest and execution of a Russian subject. Went to Paris, where he is wanted by the police for complicity in the plot to murder Sherif Pasha. A man of about 42, fanatical, cruel, unscrupulous, and determined; sticks at nothing. Has been on doubtful terms with Jemal Pasha, but is said now to be working with him. Has executed a number of sympathizers with the Arab movement condemned by court-martial. Cultivated man of pleasant silky manners.

#### BAHA ED-DIN BEY MONASTIRLI.

Ex-Kaimmakam of Jaffa. Of partly Slav origin. "Young Turk"; relative and friend of Enver. Well educated, a major in the army, who has been Chief of the Intelligence Department, Constantinople. Implicated in the Sherif Pasha plot at Paris. Has lived in Egypt, and speaks Egyptian Arabic; Enver's spies in Egypt used to report to him. A bad lot.

#### BARUDI, MURAD.

Protestant. One of the principal chemists at Beirut, and a dealer in antiquities. A shrewd old man, and strong British sympathizer. Knows the country and the people well.

#### BASBUS, MGR.

Maronite Bishop of Der el-Kamar (Lebanon). Resides at Beit-Eddin, the official winter residence of the governor, so as to follow the doings of the officials on behalf of the Patriarch. Active, intelligent, and perhaps the most influential personage in the Lebanon after the Patriarch. Knows French. Age 60.

#### BASSAM, EL-HAJJ MOHAMMED EL-

Of Damascus; but of Kasimli origin. Representative of a well-known trading house of Aneiza, which has helped various travellers to and in Arabia. Said to have offered to contract for camels for the Ottoman invasion of Sinai (July 1915), but appears not to have done so. He is of the Beni Tamim tribe. This Bassam (one of five brothers settled in various places) has now retired from business, and no longer procures camels directly. A man of about 50; one-eyed. Pro-British and trustworthy. Well known and respected in Damascus, but since 1912 has lost most of his wealth, and with it his influence. Was engaged in 1913 in buying land near Nisibin on behalf of one of his cousins living in Mohammerah, anticipating prosperity to come with the Baghdad Railway.

#### BEHAI ALLAH, ABBAS EFF.

Of Acre. Head of the Persian Babi sect, and Persian subject. Now resident in Haifa. Is not so wealthy as is generally supposed.

BEHAI ALLAH, ABBAS EFF., *continued.*

Has educated his daughters through European governesses. No sons. His heir is a nephew, Hussein Afnan. Abbas visited England, &c., a few years ago, and was made much of. Though not allowed to leave Haifa except to visit the tomb of his predecessor at Acre, he has full freedom in other respects, and receives many visitors. He is on good terms with the Turkish officials, but has no influence outside his own sect.

## BEIRUT, NOTABLES OF.

1. KIAMIL BEY EL-ASUD (q. v.). Syrian.
2. SULEIMAN BEY EL-BUSTANI (q. v.). Syrian.
3. GARASIMOS MASARRA (Bishop) (q. v.). Syrian.
4. SURSOK, Family (q. v.). Syrian. Richest Christians.
5. BUSTROS, Family (q. v.). Most respected Christians.
6. TRAD, Family (q. v.). Syrian.
7. MICHEL BEY TUEINI (q. v.). Syrian. French Consulate.
8. BEYHUM, Family (q. v.). Arab. Pro-British.
9. EN-NUSULI. Arab. Rich merchant.
10. MUKHAYESH PASHA. Arab. Rich merchant.
11. SELIM BENI YAMIN KHAYAT. Jew.
12. ANZARUT, EZRA (q. v.). Jew.
13. MURAD BEY EL-BARUDI (q. v.). Protestant.

## BEYHUM, FAMILY.

One of the leading Moslem families of Beirut, noted for honesty and high character.

The father is an intelligent and level-headed old man. He was for many years a most capable mayor of Beirut, in the public affairs of which he still takes a leading part. He was elected president of the Moslem section of the Syrian Reform Committee in 1909. Unpretentious, liberal-minded, and a friend of England. Has two sons, one of whom, MOHAMMED BEYHUM, took a very active part in the Reform agitation, and was mainly instrumental in thwarting the manoeuvres of the C.U.P. for inducing the Moslems to desert the Christian members of the Reform Committee. Age 30.

## BITTAR, HABIB BEY.

A leading Maronite of the Lebanon, and strong adherent of the French Consulate-General, by whose influence and that of the Maronite Patriarch, he has frequently held the post of Kaimmakam in Mount Lebanon, though of no great personal abilities.

Imprisoned for six months under the order of the court-martial on the outbreak of war. Age 50.

## BLISS, REV. DR. HOWARD.

Of Beirut. Principal of the American College, Beirut. He has had a long acquaintance with Syria, especially the south and central parts. A sincere, forceful man, of wide sympathies. An M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, but of American nationality. Friendly with the Moslems, whom he has never tried to proselytize, and of great influence with the local Christians, all denominations of whom are received at the College. Maronites, however, are rarely sent there, as they, being Catholics, are naturally attracted to the Jesuit Colleges.

## BUSTROS, FAMILY.

Members of this family are closely allied by intermarriage with the SURSOKS (q. v.). Derived their fortune from Egypt (where many members of the family reside), but severely hit during the cotton crisis. Socially important, but not owing to any personal talent.

The senior member in Beirut is :

## GABRIEL BUSTROS.

A Russian subject. A nonentity whose chief aim in life seems to be to dress in the latest Paris fashion. His wife has literary pretensions, and holds "salons". Age 40.

## CATONI, JOSEPH.

Of Alexandretta ; son of Augustin Catoni, head of the firm Belfante and Catoni, and British Vice-Consul. A most reliable man, who, with his father, has done much for our interests at Alexandretta and Aleppo, and has considerable local influence.

## CATZEFLIS, CHRISTOPHE.

Greek subject, under Austrian protection till his appointment as British Vice-Consul at Tripoli (1913). Young (26), and inexperienced, but showed signs of improvement. Has good sources of information, owing to most of the foreign Consular posts at Tripoli being held by members of his family, including the German and Austrian. Too fond of "showing off", and biased against Moslems. Active in promoting British trade interests, and writes good reports. Of independent means, and does a little banking and commission business. Knows French well and English fairly well.

## CORBETTI, MADAME.

Probably the legitimate daughter of an Albanian woman of the town in Constantinople. Educated by an Italian friend of her mother's. Later married a complaisant Austrian official in the tobacco Régie, and attached to herself first an Italian officer, and then four smaller Ottoman Government employés. Their combined influence promoted her husband to an inspectorship in Syria, after



CORBETTI, MADAME, *continued*.

which she favoured higher officials. Her husband was promoted rapidly, and now is Chief Inspector of the Régie in Syria. The lady was very successful with Jemal Pasha, but latterly has preferred Azmi (q. v.). Clever, intelligent-looking, kind-hearted, with a love of intrigue, and entirely shameless. Prefers speaking French, and a lot of it. Aged "40", but well kept, and very attractive in Levantine opinion.

## DAHIR, AZIZ BEY.

Belongs to one of the leading Maronite families in the unruly district of Kesruan, which is often compared to the Armenian Zeitun for its independent spirit and valour. In perpetual feud with the inhabitants (Maronites) of Sgharta, near Tripoli. The most likely of all Lebanese to raise the standard of revolt if backed. Aziz Bey is leader of one section of the family, the other being led by a cousin. Ambitious, but honest. Protégé of the Maronite Patriarch and of H.M. Consulate-General. Continually contesting with his cousin the post of Mudir of Bisherri in the vicinity of the grove of the famous "Cedars" of Lebanon. Age 30.

## DAMASCUS, NOTABLES OF.

1. ABDURRAHMAN PASHA YUSUF (q. v.). Arab.
2. MOHAMMED PASHA EL-AZM (and family) (q. v.). Arab.
3. EGHRIBOZ YAHYA PASHA (q. v.). Arab.
4. AHMED EFFENDI IBISH (q. v.) Arab.
5. ALI PASHA EL-JAZAIRLI (q. v.). Arab.
6. ASAD PASHA ED-DRUZ (q. v.). Druse.
7. MOHAMMED EL-BASSAM (q. v.). Arab.
8. ABDURRAHMAN SHABANDER (q. v.). Arab.
9. MOHAMMED KURD ALI (q. v.). Arab.
10. SHUKRI BEY EL-ASALI (q. v.). Arab.
11. ABDUL WAHAB BEY EL-INKLISI (q. v.). Arab.
12. ATTA EFF. EL-KILANI (q. v.). Arab.
13. NAAMAN BEY ABU SHAR. Christian.
14. IBRAHIM MISHAKA, Dr. Christian.
15. FARIS EFF. EL-KHURY. Christian. Formerly dragoman of H.M. Consulate. Went over to Germans, but was distrusted and sent to Baalbek.
16. RUSHDI EL-ATTAR. Arab.
17. REDA PASHA ER-RIKABI. Arab.
18. SUHEIL BEY EL-AIYUBI. Arab.
19. ATTA PASHA EL-BAKRI. Arab. Influential. Bad.
20. JAMIL BEY MARDAM. Arab.
21. AHMED EFF. HILMI EL-KHIAMI. Arab.
22. MOHAMMED OMAR EFF. TEEBI. Arab.

## DANDINI, COUNT.

Austrian Consul at Aleppo. Sprung from an Italian stock, and more Italian than Austrian; has no native language, but both his German and his Italian are fluent, his French is rather better, and his English is very expressive and astonishing. Studied art in Paris for some years; was attaché at the Austrian Consulate in London. His sympathies are anti-Teutonic. Is very nervous and impulsive, physically and morally, hypochondriac, and perhaps not quite sane. Hates Turks, Arabs, Austrians, and Germans, and dislikes the British character, but likes all Englishmen; is very sensitive and retiring. Takes no interest in consular business. About 45 years old.

## DUMANI, HABIB.

A leading Greek Catholic of Beirut. Enjoys a certain popularity, more on account of his independent character and insinuating manners. Well educated, but not well off. Is a great personal friend of Esper Effendi Shukair, Dragoman of the British Consulate-General. Age 60.

## EGHRIBOZ YAHYA PASHA.

Of Damascus. Half-brother of the Vali of Mosul who was tarred and feathered in 1908. Sent to stir up Druses and Bedawis in 1914 and went to Hauran, &c., but stated to H.M. Consul that he was really working against the Turks and that Hauran would not help them. Reported an honest patriotic man. Of no great wealth. Has two rather ne'er-do-well sons.

## FAKHRI PASHA.

Second in command to Jemal Pasha (q. v.), whom, at one time, it was believed he was intended to supersede in Syria. He is said now to have everything in his hands. He was originally in the Engineers, and was formerly Military Governor of Adana, and is credited with disarming the Armenians there, and then handing them over to the troops to be massacred. Afterwards was Vali of Aleppo, when Fethi Pasha commanded the troops there. Was commanding the XIIth Army Corps at the beginning of the war at Musul. Brought his troops to Aleppo, and there raised a new Army Corps; also called XIIth. Now in Damascus. While Vali of Aleppo made a good impression.

## FORD, REV. DR.

American. Successful missionary among the Greek Catholics and Maronites, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the ecclesiastical authorities of those sects. A powerful preacher in Arabic. Has acquired a sort of paternal influence amongst Druses,

FORD, REV. DR., *continued.*

Greek Catholics, and Maronites. Knows about the localities near Sidon. Looked upon by the Lebanese authorities as a nuisance, owing to his occult, rather than open, influence. Age 60.

FUAD BEY.

Jemal Pasha's right-hand man in Syria ; former military attaché in Paris.

GARASIMOS MASARRA, MGR.

Greek Orthodox (Syrian) Metropolitan Archbishop of Beirut. A very able man and astute politician, who long contrived to make the very best of all possible worlds, and to keep in with the Turks, while not betraying his own people or creed. Speaks French and Greek. Is likely to be the next Greek Patriarch of Antioch. Reported to have been arrested under order of court-martial for his active support of the Syrian Reform Party.

GAZA, NOTABLES OF.

1. HASSAN EFF. KHAYAL. Arab.
2. MOHAMMED SAID EFF. EL-HUSEINI. Arab.

HABIB BEY LUTFALLAH.

An Egyptian. Attached to the Secretariat Général, Constantinople ; nominated in 1914 to be Secretary at the Turkish Embassy in London, but did not proceed. In October 1914 he was sent to Beirut as attaché to the Vali ; he became Secretary of the "National Defence League" there, and spent a lot of money to make himself popular. Befriended the European and other Christian prisoners and refugees, and fled to Berne, Switzerland, in September 1915, owing, he explained, to his brother in Egypt having been condemned to death by court-martial for his connexion with the "Arab" Committee in Egypt. Since then has given information to our agents and has returned to Egypt, offering his services to us, but making impracticable proposals. Age 30. Speaks French well and English slightly ; very well off. His personal influence in Syria is doubtful.

HAGGIAR, MGR. BASILIUS.

Greek Catholic Archbishop of Sidon. A crafty old man, and a great intriguer. Has some influence in the Lebanon. Maintained good relations with H.M. Consulate-General for interested motives. Till quite recent years hostile to French, but the "Légion d'Honneur", bestowed at the time of the French naval and other friendly "demonstrations" in Syria (1912, &c.), pacified him.

## HAIDAR, FAMILY.

The following members of the Baalbek family of this name were tried by court-martial on the outbreak of war, on the charge of complicity with an Arab revolutionary movement.

## SALEH BEY.

President of the Municipality of Baalbek, sentenced to death and hanged.

## DR. HUSSEIN BEY.

Government contractor ; and ASSAD BEY, condemned to death *in absentia*. They managed to escape to Egypt before the proceedings commenced.

## HAMADA, SHEIKH MOHAMMED.

One of the two "Sheikh-Akils" (Religious Heads) of the Druses. A nominee of the Yezbeki (Arslan) faction. Old, and of no weight in temporal matters, but has a wide-awake son who uses his position in the interest of his friends. Resides at Bakleen.

## HAIFA, NOTABLES OF.

1. MUSTAFA PASHA EL-KHALIL. Arab.
2. MOHAMMED TAHA, Sheikh. Arab.
3. YUSUF BEY KHURY. Syrian Catholic.
4. FUAD BEY ES-SAAD. Syrian Catholic.
5. ELIAS ABEID. Syrian Catholic.
6. YUSUF ABEID. Syrian Catholic.
7. GIRGIS KARKABEH. Syrian Catholic.
8. MIKHAIL HABAYEB. Syrian Orthodox.

## HAMAD BEY.

Formerly of the Turkish Foreign Office ; reported made Director of the Hejaz Railway in February 1915 (but according to a Syrian report, November 1915, HOLUSSI BEY, an honest man without political views, is Director-General).

## HAMAH, NOTABLES OF.

1. MOHAMMED ALI EFF. HADIRI. Arab.
2. KHALID DERWISH AGHA EL-BARAZI. Arab.
3. MAHMUD AGHA EL-BARAZI. Arab.
4. REDA EFF. EL-KILANI. Arab.
5. HAKKI BEY EL-AZM. Arab.
6. MUSA NUGHI (House of). Syrian.
7. MURSUD EFF. NASRALLAH. Greek.
8. RUSKALA EFF. FARAH. Greek.
9. KHALID BEY EL-MUAYAD EL-AZM. Arab.
10. JEMIL BEY EL-MUAYAD EL-AZM. Arab.
11. SEIF ED-DIN PASHA EL-KILANI. Arab.
12. AHMED EFF. EL-AHDEB. Arab.
13. MOHAMMED HUSNI EFF. ER-RAKBI. Arab.

HAMAH, NOTABLES OF, *continued*.

14. ABDURRAHMAN EFF. HUSSEIN. Arab.
15. RAFKI BEY TEIFUR. Arab.
16. SALEM EL-EMIR, Sheikh. Arab.
17. TAHER EN-NAASANI. Arab.
18. ABDUL HAMID EFF. JAMRAN. Arab.
19. ABDU AGHA SHASHAKLI. Arab.
20. ABDUL RAUF EFF. ER-REIS. Arab.
21. ISMAIL BEY EL-HAWASH. Arab.
22. ABDUL KADER EFF. ABU GHALIUN. Arab.
23. SALEH EFF. KUNBAZ. Arab.
24. RAGHEB EFF. EL-MURSI. Arab.

The four chief families of Hamah are the AZM, KILANI, BARAZI, and TEIFUR.

## HAMDAN, FAMILY.

## SHEIKH SAID HAMDAN.

Druse of the Lebanon. A very worthy and honest old man. Universally respected for his learning, impartiality, and independence as a Judge of the Appeal Court, now retired. A strong adherent of the Jumblatt party.

## MILHEM BEY HAMDAN.

Son of Sheikh Said, and his successor as Judge. Speaks French well. Too fond of politics. Capable of independent character, but not quite free from suspicion of partiality in favour of his co-religionaries. Strong British sympathies. Age 35.

## HASSAN BEY EL-JABI.

Of Damascus. Was with Anwar Pasha in Tripoli, and in 1915 was made Commandant of South Syrian *Mujahidin*.

## HILMI BEY.

Inspector-in-Chief, IVth Army Corps, at Jerusalem. Arab and pan-Arabist.

## HOFFMAN.

German Consul at Alexandretta. Red beard, cut short, light blue eyes, thin face, jumpy manner. Is hot, short-tempered, and frenetic, with no self-control. A jingo and extremist, capable of anything when excited, or even in cold blood. In private life rather pleasant, musical, and incompetent; about 40 years old; speaks Turkish.

## HOMS, NOTABLES OF.

1. ALA ED-DIN ED-DRUBI. Arab. Influential. Anglophil.
2. AHMED NABHAN, SHEIKH. Arab.
3. ADIL EL-TERJUMANI. Arab.

HOMS, NOTABLES OF, *continued*.

4. OMAR EFF. YAHYA ATASI. Arab.
5. WASIF SAID EFF. EL-GINDI. Arab.
6. ABU EN-NASR EFF. EL-YAFI. Arab.
7. ABU KHANI ES-SIAHI. Arab.
8. ABDUL HAMID EZ-ZEHRAWI, HAJJ. Arab.
9. ABDUL KARIM MOH. EFF. ES-SIBA. Arab.
10. MOHAMMED EL-KHALID AZUZ, SHEIKH. Arab.
11. ATTANASIOS ATALLA, BISHOP. Syrian. Respected.
12. KHURY HAGHU. Syrian.
13. CONSTANTI YANNI. Greek.
14. ANTOUN TARABOLUSI. Syrian.
15. BASIL SARKIS. Armenian.
16. SELIM KHATUM. Syrian.
17. ISA EFF. NADRA. Syrian.
18. KHURI AISI ASAD. Syrian.
19. SELIM EL-KHURY, DR. Syrian.
20. KAMIL LOUKA, DR. Syrian.

## HOSKINS, REV. DR. FRANKLIN.

American. Head of the American Presbyterian Mission in Beirut. Has travelled in Syria and Egypt. Gave valuable assistance to British philanthropic institutions in Syria. Has considerable knowledge of the affairs and people of Syria, and speaks Arabic fluently. Age 50.

## HOYER, MGR.

Maronite Patriarch. An old man of 80, shrewd, and possessing considerable influence over the affairs of Mount Lebanon. Not very clever personally, but ably supported by clever and not over-scrupulous bishops, whose time is devoted more to temporal than to spiritual matters. Was compromised in the eyes of the Turkish authorities by the too open attentions paid to him by French consular officials and travellers of distinction, culminating in a French naval demonstration in his honour some two or three years ago. Consequently it was not surprising to hear that, on the outbreak of war, he had been "invited" to leave his residence in the Lebanon, where he lived in a more or less secluded style, for Damascus for fear of his co-operating with the enemy, should Syria become a theatre of the war.

Though primarily devoted to French interests, he has always shown a strong disposition to be on friendly terms with H.M. Consulate-General at Beirut.

## IBISH, AHMED EFF.

Of Damascus. A Kurd who has much influence with his people. Rich. Has always refused government appointments, but looked

IBISH, AHMED EFF., *continued.*

after his own belongings. Pro-British. Initiated stud for breeding Arabian horses for racing, and patron of turf in Damascus and Egypt. Sent his sons to the Agricultural College, Cirencester, where they were distinguished as athletes. HUSSEIN, the elder, became a big-game hunter in Africa in company with Prince Ismail Yusuf ; NURI, the younger, took up motoring.

## IZZEDIN MUSTAFA BEY.

Of Tripoli. One of the most important business men and a large landowner. Was the principal shareholder in the old " Tripoli-Homs Road Co.", the privileges of which he sold to the French Railway Co. Has considerable local influence, and is a thorn in the side of the Mutessarifs. Is friendly to foreigners, and only outwardly C.U.P. Tried to arrange for the concession of the Harbour Works with a British firm.

## IZZET BEY EL-GINDI.

A Syrian doctor of a well-known Homs family, a friend of Enver Pasha ; was on the Khedive's Mission to the Senussi, and was sent on a mission to Constantinople by the Idrisi in 1914. Head of Red Crescent in Egypt during Tripolitan War. Said to be a pan-Arabist, and has expressed himself opposed to the Committee's methods and the German influence in Turkey ; but is an intriguer and self-seeker. His family is influential in the Homs district. He was arrested and imprisoned in Syria by the Turks in 1914. Has a brother, Gaudat el-Gindi, also an intriguer, who has sought employment from the Egyptian Foreign Office as an intermediary with the Arabs, but proved wanting when tried.

## IZZET PASHA HOLO.

Of Damascus. Kurd by origin. Former favourite of Abdul Hamid, and jointly responsible for the iniquities of the latter part of his reign. Chief promoter of the Hejaz Railway, and instrumental in attempts to modernize Damascus. Made much money out of speculation in land on or near the line of the railway and is very rich in lands, largely sequestered since 1908. Exiled in 1908, but made terms later with the Committee. Resided for some time in London. Now in France, and has offered his services to us. His sister married Ali Pasha Jazairi (q. v.), and his son, ABDURRAHMAN BEY, married a sister of Abdurrahman Pasha Yusuf (q. v.), in 1906, but deserted her. Nevertheless Izzet tried to get her dowry of £50,000 paid up, but failed owing to his fall in 1908. When he returned to Syria in 1912 the matter was arranged, the lady having married again. Still enjoys great consideration in Damascus and Central Syria generally.

## JAZAIRI, FAMILY.

Of Damascus ; descended from Abdul Kader of Algerian fame.  
Of great consideration and wealth. The actual head of the house is :

ALI PASHA IBN ABDUL KADER

EL-JAZAIRI, EMIR.

Actually at Constantinople, as V.P. of the Ottoman Chamber. Active in trying to raise the Bedawis for the Turks in autumn 1914, visiting the B. Sokhr and Roala, but without success. Went also into the Akaba district, and accompanied Assad Shukair (q.v.) on part of his rounds. Promoted a great pro-war demonstration of Druses, Bedawis, Kurds, &c., at Damascus in September 1914. Is said to have gone also to Algiers to stir up the Arabs. Maintains relations with the Druses of Hauran. Much influence in Damascus. Was induced by Loytved von Hardegg (q.v.), much against his will, to go in February 1915 to Berlin, where the Kaiser asked him to lead a pro-German Arab Movement. He refused and returned. He married a sister of Izzet Pasha Holo (q.v.). He has four brothers : MOHAMMED, well-intentioned but not very intelligent, at feud with the Hauran tribes ; OMAR who lives at Damma outside Damascus, and spends most of his time hunting, and keeps out of politics ; MIR TAHER, who acts similarly (q.v.) ; and ABDULLAH, son of a black slave girl.

## JAFFA, NOTABLES OF.

1. GEORGE BEY DEBBAS. Christian.
2. NICOLAS DEBBAS. Christian.
3. ELIAS ZERIFA. Christian.
4. SELIM ZERIFA. Christian.
5. MIKHAIL BEIRUTI. Christian.
6. GEORGE KASSAB. Christian.
7. BISHARA DEBBAS. Christian.
8. MINA DEBBAS. Christian.
9. MASAD SAYEGH. Christian.
10. ISA SAMURI. Christian.
11. YUSUF EL-ISA. Christian.
12. WADIAM NATURA. Christian.
13. OMAR EL-BITTAR. Arab.
14. AMIN SHEHEIFER. Arab.
15. ZUHDI ABU JEBEIN. Arab.
16. SAID EFF. EL-AZZUNI. Arab.
17. SAID ABU KHADRA. Arab.
18. RAGHEB MASHASHIBI. Arab.
19. TEWFIK ED-DAJJANI, SHEIKH. Arab.



## JEMAL BEY.

Commandant of Jerusalem. O.C. VIIIth Army Corps. Commonly known as "Kuchuk Jemal" or Little Jemal, to distinguish him from Jemal Pasha. A good efficient soldier and officer, without politics, who has behaved well on the whole to foreigners.

## JEMAL PASHA.

G.O.C. in Syria; head-quarters at Damascus or Jerusalem. Formerly Vali of Baghdad and Minister of Marine and Public Works. Sent to Syria in 1914, embittered by the loss of the two Turkish battleships which had been kept in England. C.U.P. The moving spirit of the attack on Egypt in February 1915. Lately, owing to his personal ambitions, in bad relations with Constantinople and with the C.U.P. men in Syria, e.g. Azmi Bey, and credited with an intention to declare himself independent. Went to Constantinople in the autumn of 1915 to arrange operations against Egypt, but is reported not to have got on well with those in power. Had returned to Aleppo in December. Man of about 36; megalomaniac and violent; gambler, drinker, and amenable to women. Quite untrustworthy; anti-German at heart; speaks French.

## JERUSALEM, NOTABLES OF.

1. DAUD EFF. JISDAR. Jew? Pro-British.
2. ALI EFF. JISDAR. Jew? Pro-British.
3. GEORGE HOMSI. Syrian.
4. ABU SAWAN. Syrian.
5. GEORGE ZAKHARIA. Syrian.
6. BISHARA HABIB. Syrian.
7. SAID BEY EL-HUSSEINI. Arab.
8. OSMAN EL-KHALDIA, Sheikh. Arab.
9. FAIDI BEY EL-ALAMIA. Arab.
10. AHMED ARIF EFF. EL-MOAKKET. Arab.

## JUMBLATT, FAMILY OF.

The chief Druse family of the Lebanon, whose power dates from about the seventeenth century, when Ali Pasha Jumblatt governed Aleppo. At feud with the Arslans (q.v.), and strongly pro-British, until the outbreak of war, when their chief, NESIB BEY (q.v.), turned, outwardly, pro-Turk.

The Druses of Mount Lebanon have enjoyed the protection of H.M. Government ever since the settlement of the Lebanon on its present administrative basis, in 1860, but the Jumblatt Clan has been especially befriended as against the Yezbekis, of which the Arslans are the leading family.

The vast properties of the Jumblatts were confiscated by the Turkish Government in 1860 to indemnify the Maronites for losses sustained by them at the hands of the Druses; but the late Lord Dufferin, British Commissioner, succeeded in having the lands

JUMBLATT, FAMILY OF, *continued.*

restored to them in greater part. This accounts for their gratitude to England; and in their traditional rivalry with the Arslans (Yezbekis) for influence in the Lebanon they have been supported by the British Consulate at Beirut.

In 1908 a reconciliation took place between Nesib Bey Jumblatt and the late Emir Mustafa Arslan, and since then there has been less friction between the two factions, though some of the other more important Druse Clans withdrew their allegiance from Nesib Bey, alleging that he neglected their interests in order to advance those of his own and of Emir Mustafa's families. This led to a split in the Jumblatt camp, and weakened Nesib Bey's position as its Chief.

The seat of the family is at Mukhtara, an imposing building erected by Emir Beshir when Governor; but the present head of the family, Nesib Bey, has abandoned it to his nephew, and resides in the vicinity of Sidon, where he holds a little Court and dispenses hospitality to all visitors.

## NESIB BEY JUMBLATT.

Speaks English fluently. Has always enjoyed, more than any other Druse, the protection of H.M. Consulate, Beirut. Has been twice Kaimmakam of the Shuf (Druse district in the Lebanon). Weak character, but honest. Has squandered away most of his vast patrimony. Age over 60. Has no son but two nephews, Ali Bey and Fuad Bey, both nonentities. His son-in-law, Mahmud Bey, was a member of the Administrative Council in Mount Lebanon.

Nesib always kept on good terms with the Ottoman Governors of Beirut and Damascus, and if the report is true that he has now taken up a pro-Turkish attitude, his action has been no doubt due to the wish to save himself from the treatment meted out to other prominent Druse chiefs by the Damascus court-martial on account of their well-known British sympathies.

## KHAZEM, BARBUR BEY EL-

Maronite of the Lebanon. Clever and active member of a family which holds some position owing to its allegiance to the French.

A brother (or cousin) of his, PHILIPPE EL-KHAZEM, got himself into trouble with the Turkish authorities on account of his open championship of French rights, privileges, &c., in Syria, and is reported to be imprisoned by order of the court-martial.

## KILANI, FAMILY.

Very influential in Central Syria; wealthy, and of much religious consideration, being descended from Abdul Kader of Baghdad. They own a *tekké* at Hamah, and one of them was Vali of Damascus.

KILANI, FAMILY, *continued*.

There are two main branches, at Damascus and at Hamah. Notable members are :

- (1) *Damascus* : ATTA BEY (q.v.); SHERIF EFF. (cousin of Atta).
- (2) *Hamah* : SEIF ED-DIN PASHA ; REDA EFF. ; SADUK AGHA.

## ATTA BEY EL-KILANI.

Related to the Nakib of Baghdad. His father was Vali of Damascus, and enjoyed a reputation for great sanctity; his house used to be visited by pilgrims. . Atta Bey is a wealthy man, a little over 40 ; he belongs to the Arab Unionist group, and his adhesion is valued by reason of his inherited position in the town. Has very considerable influence ; but his brother, Sherif, has more.

## KOCH, MARTHA.

Of Münster, Westphalia, married to a German merchant in Aleppo. R.C. and intrigante. No longer young, but capable of attracting a sort of salon, and organizing German propaganda in Aleppo and district ; but always opposed to Protestant Germans. Great friend of Füllner, the local Director of the Baghdadbahn. Has some relations with Milli Kurds, and with Anazeh Sheikhs, especially Hashim ibn Meheid (q.v.) of the Feda'an ; but her influence is not great. Has acted as agent for the Kaiser Friedrich Museum of Berlin, in the purchase of antiquities and objects of art, and is well known personally to the British excavators of Jerabis, and to most travellers who have passed through Aleppo in recent years.

## KRESS VON KRESSENSTEIN.

A Bavarian. Chief of Staff of the VIIIth Army Corps (Damascus), formerly Instructor of the Artillery School, Constantinople, and member of the original German Military Mission. Was made Commandant of Sinai in March 1915, and in September went back to Germany, but has returned to Constantinople.

## LATAKIA, NOTABLES OF.

1. MAHMUD YUSUF EFF. ES-SHEREIKI. Arab.
2. KASIM BEY SHAWAF. Arab.
3. ABDUL HAMID HADDAD. Arab.
4. ABDUL WAHID HARUN. Arab.
5. THEODOSIOS VITALI (q. v.). Christian.
6. ISHAK NASRI. Christian.
7. JIBRAIL SAADA. Christian.
8. TEWFIK SAWAYA (q. v.). Christian.
9. YUSUF SALEH. Christian.

## LEBANON, NOTABLES OF.

1. HABIB PASHA ES-SAAD (q. v.). Maronite.
2. SHEHAB, Family (q. v.). Maronite.
3. SELIM EFF. TABIT (q. v.). Maronite.
4. BASBUS, Bishop (q. v.). Maronite. Deir al-Khamar.
5. NESIF BEY ER-REIS (q. v.). Greek Orthodox.
6. BASILIUS HAGGIAR, Bishop (q. v.). Syrian Catholic. Deir al-Khamar.
7. SAID EL-AKKAWI. Deir al-Khamar.
8. HABIB DUMANI (q. v.).
9. RASHID BEY NAHLI (q. v.).
10. BARBUR BEY EL-KHAZEM (q. v.).
11. ASAD BEY TALEB.
12. NESIF, Family (q. v.).
13. JUMBLATT, Family (q. v.). Druse.
14. ARSLAN, Family (q. v.). Druse.
15. SHUKAIR, Family (q. v.). Druse.
16. ABU-IZZEDIN, Family (q. v.). Druse.
17. ABDUL MELEK, Family (q. v.). Druse.
18. HAMDAN, Family (q. v.). Druse.
19. MUSTAFA BEY EL-AMAD (q. v.). Druse.
20. MOHAMMED TALIH, Sheikh-Akil (q. v.). Druse.
21. MOHAMMED HAMADA, Sheikh-Akil (q. v.). Druse.
22. AMIN BEY KHADR. Druse.
23. TAKI ED-DIN, Family (q. v.). Druse.
24. YUSUF EFF. NAMUR. Christian.
25. YUSUF EFF. KEMEIH. Christian.
26. IBRAHIM EFF. SABA. Christian.

## LOYTVED VON HARDEGG.

Syrian born. Acting German Consul at Damascus in von Padil's absence. Formerly at Haifa, where he was a very active propagandist and preacher of pro-German *jihad*, and is said to have joined Lange, former Belgian Consul, in his proposition that the local ladies of British, French, or Russian nationality be offered as inducements to volunteers. In May he violated the graves of the French in the Mount Carmel Convent Cemetery, assisted by BEHA ED-DIN BEY, commandant of gendarmerie, and removed the cross and sent it to Jerusalem. His house was afterwards shelled by a French cruiser in retaliation, and he himself barely escaped. At Damascus he attended the service in the Ummaiyad Mosque, when *jihad* was proclaimed there. Proposed cinema shows to incite Moslems against Christians. A man of pleasant manners, frank, and fearless.

## MAJID BEY.

*Mutessarif* (civil) of Jerusalem. Formerly Director of the Political Bureau of Smyrna. A strong "Young Turk", who has travelled

MAJID BEY, *continued*.

in Europe. Behaved fairly well to the interned hostages. Good manners, but weak character. Was a protégé of the notorious Memduh Pasha, last Minister of the Interior of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid. Speaks French well, and has always been on good terms with foreigners. Age about 40.

## MARASH, NOTABLES OF.

1. KADIR PASHA. Turk. Good, humane.
2. SHUKRI BEY. Turk. Good, humane.
3. MUSTAFA EFF. HASSAN (Kadi; Zadé). Turk. M.P.
4. HALIL EFF. ATTAR. Turk. Bad.
5. MAHMUD EFF. KARA KUCHUK (Zadé). Turk.
6. GHAZANJI OGHLU. Turk.
7. SULEIMAN NEHBI (Zadé). Turk.
8. KHUDAI (Zadé). Turk.
9. AARON SHIREJIAN (Rev.). Armenian.
10. GHEVANT NAHABEDIAN (Rev. Dr.). Armenian.
11. AGOP EFF. KHURLAJIAN. Armenian.
12. NAZARET EFF. BILEJIKJIAN. Armenian.
13. NAUM EFF. KUJUNJIAN. Armenian.

## MATRAN, FAMILY.

Of Baalbek. Greek Orthodox. Wealthy, control villages in large surrounding district, and used to dictate to the Kaimmakam. At feud with the Metawali families of the locality and the Druse villages of Anti-Lebanon.

## METAWALI, NOTABLES.

Metawali are distributed: 65,000 about Baalbek; 130,000 in Jebel Amel (above Sidon and Tyre); 15,000 in Kesrawan, and 5,000 in Subdi (Lebanon). Total in Syria, 215,000. All are Shiah.

1. HAIDAR, Family of Baalbek (q. v.).
2. SAID PASHA, of Baalbek; opposed to the Haidars.
3. EL-ASA'AD, Family of Merjiun.

## KIAMIL BEY.

M.P. for Beirut; head of the Metaula Society, and imprisoned in 1915, but bought out.

NESIF PASHA EL-ASAAD, of Zerarie.

SHEBIB PASHA EL-ASAAD, of Tebrit (Tyre).

4. HUSSEIN BEY DARWISH and brothers, of Zefta (Sidon).
5. OSSEIRAN, Family of Sidon.
6. BAZZI, Family of Tyre.
7. HALAWI, Family of Tyre.
8. YAHYA, Family of Tyre.

## MOHAMMED KURD ALI.

Editor of the principal local paper of Damascus, the *Muktabas*, which has a large circulation extending to Egypt. It was

suppressed by the Ottoman Government in the spring of 1914. He is a strong Arab Unionist and anti-C.U.P. He was much disheartened by the suppression of the *Muktabas*, declared that nothing could be done in Syria, and announced his intention of leaving the country. Not of much local influence except through his paper. Christians rather than Moslems listen to him.

#### MOHAMMED MUKHTAR KHALIL BEY.

Of the House, Mahmud Sami Bey (24, Sh. el-Melik en-Nasr), Cairo; son of Khalil Bey Ahmed. A pan-Arab and friend of Ali Bey Riza, commanding in Lebanon early 1915 (General Staff). Once in the Turkish Commissariat under Rauf Pasha, but left on being asked to act for Germans. Has been with the Yambo tribes (Jeheina), and has influence with them.

#### MUHI ED-DIN BEY.

Late O.C. at Nazareth, left on account of illness. Not to be confounded with the O.C. at Ibha, Asir. Major of Infantry.

#### MUKADAM, FAMILY.

An important Druse family of Hamana (Lebanon), the Chief of which is SHEIKH MILHEM MUKADAM, the most honest and respectable Druse in the Lebanon. On good terms with the leading men of the other sects, and acts as peace-maker when quarrels arise. Belongs to the Jumblatt party, and is strongly pro-British. Age 70.

#### MUMTAZ BEY.

An A.D.C. of Enver, and official of the C.U.P. He murdered a brother officer at Salonika in 1904, and was sentenced to imprisonment at Jaffa, but broke out and became an outlaw. Pardoned after the Revolution, and fought in Cyrenaica. While at Damascus in 1914 tried to organize the smuggling of arms, dynamite, inflammatory literature, &c., into Egypt. Sent on a secret mission to the Syrian Bedawis, and reached Gaza in September 1914. Thence he went to El-Arish, and raised an irregular Corps on the lines followed by Enver in Cyrenaica, enrolling not only Arabs, but Egyptians, Maghrabis, and Afghans (about 3,000 men). But he failed to make his force coherent and efficient. Said now (November 1915) to be in Sinai.

#### MUTIUS, HERR VON.

German Consul-General at Beirut. Though no doubt, in accordance with instructions, working for German propaganda in Syria, and even the Lebanon (till recent years neglected by German agents), he is by nature of a quiet and peaceful disposition. Very close, not very sociable, and indisposed towards such schemes as most of his colleagues in Syria pursue. Speaks Turkish well, and has had much practical experience of Turkish affairs. Personally has been on friendly terms with H.M. Consul-General. Age 45.

## NABLUS, NOTABLES OF.

1. TEWFIK EFF. ABDUL GHANI ABDUL HADI. Arab.
2. AUNI BEY ABDUL HADI. Arab.

The ABDUL HADI family is dominant at Nablus, and inclined to be pro-British, or, at least, anti-Turk. It desires to be left in undisturbed possession and uncontrolled. RAUF, a young member of it, who served in Gallipoli, is now a prisoner, on parole, at Cairo.

3. HASSAN EFF. HAMAD. Arab.

## NAHLI, RASHID.

A Maronite of Lebanon. For sometime Mudir and afterwards Kaimmakam of Jezzin. Honest, and independent of outside influences. Something of a poet. Protégé of the British Consulate-General, and on bad terms with the French. Imprisoned for six months by order of court-martial. Age 40.

## NESIF, FAMILY OF.

Important Maronite family of the Lebanon, with stronger pro-British than French sympathies. Leading members are :

1. SELIM BEY, formerly Kaimmakam of Jezzin district.
2. TABIB, DR.

Their influence is confined to their own district.

## OLIVER, DANIEL.

Of British nationality. Is head of the Friends' Mission in Mount Lebanon, and on the most friendly terms with the Lebanese, especially with Druses, who hold him in high esteem. Very fond of politics, and in close touch with the proprietors of the Quaker press in England who support the mission financially. Knows all the leading men in the Lebanon, with whom he converses in their own language. A very reliable and well-informed man. Has private means, but works for the love of the thing. In his outward appearance has nothing of the Quaker about him. Age 35.

## OPPENHEIM, MAX FREIHERR VON.

A Berlin Jew of wealth and position. Age about 50. A protégé and personal friend of the Kaiser, who was formerly used as his agent in Cairo. Has travelled in Syria and Mesopotamia since about 1901 on archaeological missions, and excavated Tell Halaf near Ras el-Ain in 1912-13. Author of *Vom Mittelmeer zum Pers. Golf*. Knows Arabs and Arabic, but is overbearing in his conduct to natives, and not of good reputation in regard to women. Had the rank of Consul-General in Turkey, and always a political purpose. In Syria in 1915 he preached a *jihad*, but was rebuffed at Damascus, where he spoke to the congregation in the Great Mosque. Afterwards said to have proceeded further east (towards Afghanistan?), but lately heard of as likely to accompany a Turkish invasion of Egypt.

**REISS, NESIF.**

Greek Orthodox ; of Lebanon. Favourite of Yussuf Pasha Franco, when Governor of Mount Lebanon, and enjoyed his full confidence as Director of the Turkish Bureau, which is the most important post attainable by a member of the Greek Orthodox sect. Uneducated, but crafty. Of no personal influence when out of office. Age 50.

**ROSHAN BEY.**

Inspector-General and Q.M.G., Jerusalem. An Ochrida Albanian ; a very strong and efficient officer, who was in charge of the mobilization in the Jerusalem military district. A good speaker who can influence soldiers.

**ROSSLER.**

German Consul-General at Aleppo. A very tall, portentous, owl-like man, who tries to be cunning. He is little esteemed by the German colony, which says that he does not push its interests. He is not a brute, but he will do anything he is ordered. Has been described as a "servile toasting-fork" (whatever that may mean !). Has a habit of blustering at the wrong moment. He has no Oriental experience or gifts, and is very much in the hands of his dragoman, Fleischig, a local merchant-colonist. About 55 years old.

**SAAD PASHA, HABIB.**

Maronite of Lebanon. Formerly in business partnership with his brother, but unsuccessful. Left a bad name in the market. Took to politics, i. e. intriguing for office in Mount Lebanon. Succeeded twice in becoming Vice-President of the Administrative Council, the most important post and a lucrative one. Courteous manners and independent character. Imbued with liberal ideas, and perhaps the best informed of the Lebanese about European affairs. Friendly to England, and has always had the support of H.M. Consulate-General. Age 45.

**SAHIB PASHA.**

O.C. at Nazareth in succession to Muhieddin Bey (q. v.). Major-General on the General Staff at Constantinople. Studied in Germany: speaks German and French. Was sent in 1914 to Damascus by von der Goltz to help Jemal Pasha (q. v.), whose friend he is. C.U.P.

**SAWAYA, TEWFIK.**

Of Tripoli. Greek Catholic, related to Mgr. Sawaya, Archbishop of Beirut (q. v.). Formerly Dragoman to the Kaimmakam of Latakia. Energetic, intelligent, and a strong Anglophil. Age 30.



## SAWAYA, MGR.

Greek Catholic Archbishop of Beirut. Crafty and grasping. Has no great personal influence, but is well thought of at the Vatican. On good terms with H.M. Consulate-General. Age 45.

## SCRIMGEOUR, DR.

Scottish medical missionary at Nazareth. Able practitioner and traveller. Has large acquaintance with Bedawi sheikhs of the neighbouring district, by whom he is highly respected and implicitly trusted. Speaks Arabic well, and has made himself useful as interpreter to H.M. Forces. Now in charge of a hospital in Egypt (1915).

## SHEHAB, FAMILY.

One of the chief Maronite families of the Lebanon. At the beginning of the nineteenth century they were supreme, their head being the well-known Emir Beshir, ally of Ibrahim Pasha, and subsequently of the British. They have now lost all their properties and, with them, their influence. Several are employed in Government offices. The most important are :

MIR FAIK SHEHAB, who for several years held the post of Director of the Foreign Bureau and lately that of Kaimmakam of the most important Maronite district (Metn). Very strong Anglophil. Age about 40. Knows French very well. Educated. Not much influence. Was imprisoned for six months by court-martial on the outbreak of war.

FERID BEY SHEHAB, his brother, Mudir of Der el-Kamar, was also imprisoned for six months, presumably for his strong English sympathies. A man of some character and energetic. Honest. Age 40.

EMIR MELEK SHEHAB is another member of the family who has occupied important posts in the Lebanon, his last one having been that of Kaimmakam of Metn. A lawyer by profession and a protégé of H.M. Consulate, but of no great influence. Age 45.

## SHEPPARD, REV. DR.

Of Aintab : said now to be at Aleppo. Medical missionary in Syria for some forty years. Universally known and respected. A fine rider and great traveller in his time. Knows Northern Syria thoroughly, and is a mine of information about the country and the people.

## SHIBLI, MGR.

Maronite Bishop of Beirut. Active, intelligent, and ambitious. Has travelled in Europe (Rome and France). Speaks French very well. Reported to have been imprisoned by court-martial owing to compromising documents discovered during the search in the archives of the French Consulate-General at Beirut. Age 40.

## SHUKAIR, SHEIKH ASSAD.

Member of an influential Moslem family at Acre. Secretary to G.O.C. Syria at Jerusalem, July 1915. Was commissioned at Constantinople in autumn, 1914, to proceed to Syria, stir up the Arabs, and distribute decorations. Did so at Damascus, Deraa, in Galilee, at Jaffa and Gaza. Has organized distribution of arms to Bedawi tribes.

## SHUKAIR, ESPER EFF.

Greek Orthodox. Chief dragoman of H.M. Consulate-General at Beirut for forty years, interned with his son, FUAD SHUKAIR, clerk of the Consulate-General, first at Aleppo and now at Jerusalem. Well informed on Syrian and Lebanese affairs and men. A scholar of Arabic and Turkish. Knows English and French very well. Both he and his son Fuad have rendered valuable services to H.M. Consul-General, especially during the difficult and trying times of the autumn of 1914. But he had his enemies, who accused him of feathering his own nest and unduly pushing the interests of his own people. Should be used with caution. Age 72.

SAID PASHA SHUKAIR, Director-General of Finances, Sudan (Cairo) and NAUM BEY SHUKAIR, Sudan Office, Cairo, are both nephews of Esper.

## SHUKAIR, FUAD BEY.

A Druse. As C.O. of the 1st batt. of the Lebanon Gendarmerie he enjoyed some influence. Was a protégé of the British Consulate-General in Beirut and always posed as a strong Anglophil; but when war broke out with Germany he joined the anti-Entente agitators, and ceased all relations with H.M. Consul-General. He is a competent and daring officer. Age 30 (?). Is reported to be now (1915) C.O. of the whole Lebanon gendarmerie, which post according to the Lebanon Statute should be occupied by a Maronite.

## SHUKRI BEY EL-ASALI.

Elected to the Ottoman Chamber in 1911, as one of the representatives of the Damascus *vilayet*. A native of Damascus; belongs to the Arab Unionist party, and is anti-C.U.P. Found himself of no account in the Chamber and intended not to stand again. A man of mediocre intelligence, but well known in Damascus; honest and outspoken. Tactless: often in trouble.

## SULEIMAN BEY EL-BUSTANI.

A Maronite who has a considerable literary reputation, based on a translation of Homer into Arabic. Son of the editor and producer of an Arabic Encyclopaedia of which Doughty found a copy at Aneiza in Kasim (Central Arabia) open at the article on Artesian Wells. Speaks indifferent English. Was elected to the Chamber in 1908 as one of the representatives of Beirut, and was much acclaimed

SULEIMAN BEY EL-BUSTANI, *continued*.

as being a Christian member ; was Minister of Agriculture and Minerals ; resigned in 1914, but is a Senator. When he visited England in 1910 he did not make a great impression and is not a force ; but he is an intelligent upright man, unusually well read for a Syrian. His brother, SAID BEY EL-BUSTANI, used to command the gendarmerie in the Lebanon, but was destituted for refusing to arrest the Maronite Patriarch.

## SURSOK, FAMILY.

One of the leading Christian (Greek Orthodox) families of Beirut. During the time of Ismail Pasha the Sursoks made an immense fortune in Egypt (chiefly as contractors), and they still possess valuable landed property and private residences there. They lost, however, a great deal of their money during the cotton crisis in Egypt some ten years or so ago. They own the finest winter residences in Beirut and summer residences in the Lebanon.

The most important members at Beirut (chiefly on account of their wealth) are :

## JOSEPH BEY SURSOK.

The head of the family. A very respectable and pleasant old man of retired habits. Was forced into prominence when elected President of the Syrian Reform Committee of Beirut in 1909. He was made Senator in 1913 as a sop to the Christian element.

## MICHEL MUSA SURSOK.

Hon. Dragoman of the German Consulate. Nephew of Joseph Bey. A gambler and *roué*. Unprincipled. On very good terms with the high Turkish officials, and has a hand in all important local concessions, i. e. tombac, salt, gas, &c. Said to have been partner with the ex-Vali, Bekir Sami Pasha, in cornering wheat on the outbreak of war. Age 50.

## ELIAS BEY SURSOK.

Nephew of Joseph Bey. Accounted the richest member of the family and the most disreputable. Is president of a gambling establishment and lives a debauched life. Ostracized by the Consular body and the European community. Speculates extensively on the cotton market. Age 50.

## IBRAHIM BEY SURSOK.

Brother of Elias Bey. Succeeded Suleiman Bustani as Christian M.P. for Beirut. Respectable and well educated and by way of being a poet. Previous to his election to Parliament he was Mayor of Beirut, owing his selection to his personal friendship with the ex-Vali, Bekir Sami. Age 36.

## NICHOLAS BEY SURSOK.

Brother of Elias Bey. Has till lately resided in Paris. A gambler and a waster. No influence locally. Age 30.

SURSOK, FAMILY, *continued*.

## GEORGES SURSOK, MME VEUVE.

A personality in herself owing to her strong character and business capacities. Manages successfully her large properties in Egypt and Beirut. A philanthropist on a large scale. Has strong British sympathies. Gave a grand entertainment in honour of H.M. Mediterranean Fleet on its visit to Beirut in command of H.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, who presented her with his portrait. Is a Russian protégée.

## MICHEL KHALIL.

Brother of Mme Georges. Hon. Dragoman of H.M. Consulate-General. The most respectable male member of the family. Not rich compared to his cousins, but honest and of a very quiet disposition. Has one son educated in England, one in France, and one at the American College at Beirut. Age 45.

## TABIT, FAMILY.

A wealthy and important Greek Orthodox family of Lebanon and Beirut, owning considerable property in Syria and Egypt.

The most prominent are:

## IBRAHIM TABIT.

Who thinks himself a politician and is very fond of giving advice and of airing his views in the Press and through pamphlets. Till recently resided a great deal in Egypt during the time of Lord Cromer and claims to have enjoyed his confidence. Well off but not fond of parting with his money. Is a confirmed gambler. Seventy years old and partially paralysed. Professes pro-British sympathies.

## YAKUB TABIT.

His brother; richer and more miserly. Has little or no standing, but his two sons, EMILE (30) and JACQUES (25) and his nephew GEORGES (25), son of a deceased brother, are promising young men of good education, with some "go" in them. They speak English and French well. The first leans towards England and the second towards France.

## CONSTANTINE N. TABIT.

Is a distant connexion of Ibrahim and Yakub. He is managing clerk of the Prince Line Agency at Beirut. Smart in business, though somewhat of a dreamer. Is the correspondent of the *Near East* and of the *Egyptian Gazette*. Enterprising and in close touch with the British community. Well informed as to local affairs. Strongly biased against the Maronites and Druses, though not a Lebanese himself. Connected by marriage with Amin Bey Shakur, a Protestant of the Lebanon (originally a Druse), who has some influence in the small Druse district of Ain Zhalta, notwithstanding his conversion.

## WALDMEIER, THEODOR.

Of Beirut. A German Swiss. Son of the founder of the Lebanon Hospital for the Insane in Mount Lebanon. A dangerous man of plausible manners but unenviable reputation. His ostensible business used to be that of a guide to tourists, preferably British, whose confidence in him often proved misplaced, especially in money matters. He speaks English very well, and may easily be taken for English; affects a sporting get-up, rides well, and is a good shot. Was treated as a spy by H.M. Consul-General, and warned off H.M. ships visiting Syrian ports. Knows the country well, and has friends among the Bedawi Sheikhs. Is probably now making himself useful to the German military officers. Age 35.

## ZEKI BEY BEYDUN.

Educated in Germany. Lately Kaimmakam of Jerusalem, but dismissed as pro-British, pro-Arab, and anti-German. Speaks English and French, and has been in America. A friend of Talaat, and formerly secretary to Kiamil Pasha and Military Attaché in Athens. Not very reliable. A courtier and ladies' man, whose sincerity is suspect; but he assisted the imprisoned Europeans at Jerusalem.

## ZEKI PASHA EL-HALEBI.

Of Aleppo. C.U.P., but a moderate man. Commanded the Uskub Army against the Serbs in the Balkan War, and was driven into Albania.

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